THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,402—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	ORANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	3000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

8th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
15th "	PERSIA	8000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	EGYPT	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three, and four Berth Cabins amid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

S. S. UMZUMBI, 5,000 tons sailing from MARMAGAO to WEYMOUTH, about 5th August. Fare Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

NEW STEAMER UMONA, 5,500 tons BOMBAY to WEYMOUTH, sailing about 9th September, 1911. This steamer performs the journey in about 23 day and is fitted with Electric Fans. Fares Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	3rd Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	4th Aug.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, to sail on or about 2nd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Salazie	1,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,539	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	"	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	X	18th Jan. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

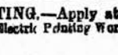
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. 1911.
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	22nd " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. R. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum counted amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAU GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, cheese.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGUOLIUO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated, now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, settees, tables, and easy chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6/ PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

(GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND DELHI.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1911, the following will be the Passenger Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars, between Bombay and Delhi, and via :—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	65 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2	Second Class ...	62 14
Third Class ...	8 12		

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10		
Each additional horse	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 12
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3		
One Motor Car ...	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11	One Motor Car....	363 4

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th June, 1911.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, at 5 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1911.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1912, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th inst. to 2nd prox., both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY.
Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

NOTICE.

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Special 10 Round.
Contest : between two other well known middle weight Boxers.
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"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
"FOOLSHEAD'S HEELS."
"ARRESTING THE THIEF."
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Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
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AUCTION SALE of the undivided one-eighth and all other share in the Immoveable Properties, situate at Walkeshwar, DaLisle Road, Clark Road, Haines Road, Old Race Course, Kandewadi and Mowjee-Tungarli and in the ornaments and shares of Joint Stock Companies.
Under instructions from Surajmul B. Mehta, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagees Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassum Dada and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mukundnath Krishnanath Khote and Radabai, widow of Krishnanath Raghunath Khote, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of August 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Room's, the undivided one-eighth and all other share of the mortgagors in the following valuable landed properties and pieces of land and in the ornaments and shares of Joint Stock Companies.
PARTICULARS.
All the right, title, interest, claim and demand vested, contingent, in reversion or remainder of the said Mukundnath Krishnanath Khote and Radhabai, widow of Krishnanath Raghunath Khote, in the following properties, belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Schedule A.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Walkeshwar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,025 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250, with the building standing thereon and Registered by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Liladhar Odhavji, and partly by the property of Gordhandas Vallabhdas, and partly by the passage to the Road called the Malabar Point Road, on the North by the property of Rawalbai Jaichand, on the West partly by the property of Kanji Chatoor, and partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on the South by the property of Jugjivan Hemji.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement, messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, Municipal Ward Nos. 7253 and 7254, and Street Nos. 142, 144, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the Clark Road, on or towards the South by the property of Kushaba Chapji, on or towards the east by the said De Lisle Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or four chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Clark Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3449, and Municipal Wards Nos. 7391, 7394, and Street Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the South by the Clark Road, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Fourthly.—A piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Clark Road, admeasuring 4,500 square yards, bearing Municipal Wards E. No. 7423 and 7430, and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89 and New Survey No. 3450.
Fifthly.—A fazandari piece of vacant land situate at Haines Road, admeasuring 13,524 square yards, bearing Survey No. 3452, Municipal Ward E. Nos. 7089, 7090 and Street Nos. 177 and 179.
Sixthly.—Vacant land situate near the Old Race Course, admeasuring about 3,800 square yards, and leased perpetually at a rental of Rs. 488-8 per year and bearing Survey No. 3447.
Seventhly.—Land with a house thereon situate at Kandewadi bearing Survey No. 7500 and Municipal Ward No. 792, and Street No. 3.
Eighthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 7254, and Street Nos. 142A 144A, and New Survey No. 3450, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Kushaba Chapaji, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji B. Jesjeebhoy.
Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mowjee-Tungarli, in Sub-District of Mawal, District Poona, forming part of Survey No. 88 and bearing Municipal No. 194.
Schedule B.
All the ornaments, belonging to the estate of Raghunath Narayen Khote, and now deposited with Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, and all the shares in the several Joint Stock Companies, that are mentioned in the Will of Raghunath Narayen Khote and are now in the possession of the executors of the Will of Raghunath Narayen Khote.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmul B. Mehta, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagees, at his office, at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.
On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising :—
Fancy checked, Vienna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.
The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and will be on view two days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
SALE OF OLD CLOTHES.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadow Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following :—
On account of the consignor, per s. s. Chupra :—
1 bale 100 pieces overcoats.
1 bale 200 „ morning coats.
1 bale 100 „ jackets (short coats).
1 bale 200 „ lady's jackets.
1 bale 100 „ overcoats.
1 bale 200 „ short coats.
1 bale 200 „ lady's jackets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the name of the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days from the date of the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lane, Zoba's Cart and Parel.
SUIT No. 304 of 1909.
Satyabhamabai
vs,
Ramrao Narayan and others.

Under instructions from Satyabhamabai, wife of Khunderao Moroji, the plaintiff, herein as Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of August, 1908, of right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree herein dated 7th day of March, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right title and interest of the plaintiff Satyabhamabai, the Mortgagee and the first defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor, comprised in the said mortgage in the several properties situate at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lanes Zoba's Cart and Parel, particularly described in the particulars of the property hereunder written, which right, title and interest as declared by the Decretal Order, dated the 3rd day of September, 1908, and made in Suit Nos. 579 of 1905 and 597 of 1906, consists of one equal half share in one moiety of the said properties payable to him immediately and one-fifth share in the other moiety, upon the death of his mother Radhabai widow of Narayan Raghunath.
The sale will be held on the premises at Navi Wadi, first described in the said Particulars, on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Navi Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four s

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bapu Khote Street.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jamli Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 363, New No. 7633, Survey No. 1/1921 and New Survey No. 775, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 5944, and Street Nos. 173, 175 and 177 and bounded on the East by the property of Ghati Digarji, on the West by Bapoo Khote Street aforesaid or Jamli Moholla, on the North by the house of Nenbai and on the South by the house of Thaker Narsyen Khamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STONEWARE PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at No. 12-13 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. John E. Miniit Ltd. and on account and risk of Messrs. Lloyd's Underwriters:—

About 733 stoneware pipes of 6in., 9in. and 12in inches diametre, 2ft and 3ft 6in lengths.

A deposit of 5% per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF KHANDESH CHOPDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Muksdum Vasonji Velji's Godown, No. 22, at Pasta Lane, Colaba by order of Mr. Gangaram Chabildas and account and risk of Mr. Champsy Bhara.—

96 out of 146 bales Khandesh Chopda cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-3[illegible] p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following horses and carriages belonging to Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the owner having purchased Motor Cars, has no more use of them.

1. One roan, coloured English gelding, 15 hands very showy and a beautiful trotter imported only three years ago, by the well known trainer, Mr. Mumford, used regularly in harness and saddle.

2. One grey Australian mare, 14-2, very showy and hard working, a capital pony, for office hard work, very quiet.

3. One grey fast Arab, 14-2, used 12 months broken to harness and saddle.

4. One English brougham, by Cook and Holloway of Belgrave square specially imported by owner in 1909.

5. One victoria, for office use, very light and comfortable.

The above horses and carriages can be seen by appointment.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following horses and carriages belonging to Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the owner having purchased Motor Cars, has no more use of them.

1. One roan, coloured English gelding, 15 hands very showy and a beautiful trotter imported only three years ago, by the well known trainer, Mr. Mumford, used regularly in harness and saddle.

2. One grey Australian mare, 14-2, used 12 months broken to harness and saddle.

3. One grey fast Arab, 14-2, used 12 months broken to harness and saddle.

4. One English brougham, by Cook and Holloway of Belgrave square specially imported by owner in 1909.

5. One victoria, for office use, very light and comfortable.

The above horses and carriages can be seen by appointment.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

CURRIMBHOY JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gilbert Building, Chowpatty, behind the Orient Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and black-wood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, large mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble silled top tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron and wooden bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, blackwood carved chiffoniers, teapoys, flower-stands, windproof lamps, etc., the property of A. D. Chinoy, Esq., Judge, Osmeavati, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the bungalow, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., handsome furniture, such as marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards, single and double iron bedsteads, crockeryware, glassware, a large lot of electric hanging and table fans, electric chandeliers and wall brackets, electric wire, etc., lately belonging to a large hotel, etc.

The above is now on view.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31.] [BOMBAY, August 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	58 2-3	1-4	
do. Exchequer	...	94 1-2		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	...	93 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	84 1-4	1-4	
Bar Silver in London	...	24 5-8	1-8	
			3-16	
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 7-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York	...	52 1-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·25 1-2	1-4	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	...	4·86 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills		9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	..	2 1-4	1-8	
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	...	3 1-4		unchgd
do, 3 months' fine Trade Bills	...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' fine Trade Bills	...	3 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 31-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Barely.	Steady.
Spot	...	Dull.
Futures	...	.....
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Steady with little doing.	
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	Nil.
Mid-Americans	...	6·57—22
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 3-4—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·23	6·15	5·36	5·80	5·75
—18	—.0	—17	—16	—17
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
5·75	5·76	5·78	5·80	
—16	—16	—15	—15	

New York Official noon call October 10·86 Jan. 10·81. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10·76 Jan. 10·76.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Receipts at „ Last year	...	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton—	...	12·50—75
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·39—13		Declined on unfavorable cables and weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·88 - 14		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 3-8—1-2
Futures month of Oct.	...	10·04 unchgd
Futures month of Dec.	...	10·34 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	...	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	...	d 6 4-16
F. G. Broach	...	d 6 11-32
Fine Broach	...	d 6 8-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	24 1-8+1-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.	
Wheat Red Karachi	33 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm,	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	2,850,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship	47+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship	48 1-2
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Havre. Done and Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	42 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	71—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata.	64 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 5-16 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4-3—Aug.-Sept. Done. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£56 5-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	Nominal.
Sheep sale opened actively to-day.	
Sheep Skins.	
Madras prime 2 to 3 and higher.	
„ Fair 1 to 2 higher.	
„ Good 1 to 2 higher.	
Sheep Skins Bombay 1-2 to 1 higher.	

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	15 9 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.	
Tone—Quiet but firm.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	.....
Do Months of Shipments	.....
Tone—Entirely neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	13 11 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.
Tone—Opened strong. Closed steady.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	17 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's	...Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. Business checked by holders refusing to sell except at higher prices.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	13 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16×18 C and F Calcutta	.....
Do. do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12-5—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912 11-9—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	.....
Do. do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12 7 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912 11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	.....
Do, do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—13-3—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	.....
Do. do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—13 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912 12 10 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [1st August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	40,052
B B and C I Railway	39	45,339

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	1s. 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	170 1-4
Do. do Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	131 1-4
Shanghai „	175
Japan „	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready	Rs.	96 3 0
Forward	„	96 0 0

BULLION:—

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24 0 6
Australian „	„	24 0 6
Sovereigns „	„	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„	61 9 0
„ 1st Settlement	„	61 8 0
„ 2nd „	„	61 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Notwithstanding several private telegrams informing of the probability of a reaction, the Home markets do not rally and a further heavy drop is reported both from Liverpool and New York. New Orleans seems to be rather strong and there is no change reported from there. It seems the market is likely to recover after the next Bureau Report is out. The market here opened steady, but there is almost no enquiry for New Crop, while ready cotton is neglected.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	29¼	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	301	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	„	298	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„	287	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„	277	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	267	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	238	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	27d	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	271	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	249	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	1,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·15	5·92	5·85	5·83
+05	+05	+05	+05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·80	5·81	5·83	5·85	5·83
+05	+05	+05	+05	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is easy.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 3 0 B. T.
September	„	13 0 0 B. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet.

We Quote:—

Yellow Guserat ready	Rs.	8 6 0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready	„	7 3 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	56 1 0
Yellow Hingsanghat	„	61 0 0
Black Kutni	„	46 0 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone easy. We Quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 6 6 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet, We Quote:—

Ready	Rs.	22 12 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready	Rs.	10 0 0 B. T.

MOWRAHSEED:—Tone steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—The market is strong.

We Quote:—

White Pasi ready	Rs.	4 15 0 B. T.
„ „ Sept	Rs.	5 3 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of Baroda	66
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld.	1,765
David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	655
Manockji Petit	2,617 1-2
Standard	945

PRESS.

New Mofussil	867 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	281 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17
Treacher and Co.	525

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33 1-2
Tapti Valley	502 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	2,248 bales
Wheat	...	5,505 cwts.
Linseed	...	4,348 „
Rapeseed	...	5,750 „
Gingellyseed	...	16 „
Poppyseed	...	655 „
Groundnuts	...	827 „
Castorseed	...	3,956 „
Rice	...	1,352 „
Myrabollams	...	623 „
Cottonseed	...	5,128 „
Mowrasseed	...	15,527 „
Gram	...	5,509 „
Joowar	...	1,114 „
Maize	...	39 „

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th July, 1911, as compared, with the statement of 18th July 1911:—

Liabilities.	July 18. Rs.	a.	p.	July 25. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,11,53,513	3	5	1,90,39,471	12	6
Other Deposits, &c	16,05,96,705	15	2	16,52,74,507	4	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,31,585	15	3	8,59,802	11	9
Sundries	11,68,680	7	8	11,65,754	11	9
	22,16,55,485	9	6	22,42,89,536	8	10
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,24,47,340	0	0	2,28,69,245	0	0
other authorised Investments	53,83,284	0	0	52,35,129	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,97,71,916	11	8	3,79,03,975	4	7
Accounts of Credit on do	3,85,70,384	11	7	3,89,54,965	13	1
Bills discounted, &c	2,52,45,760	0	7	2,56,36,202	13	8
Balances with other Banks	36,28,010	3	11	35,31,883	14	7
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	21,92,374	12	4	21,92,674	2	4
Stamps	12,651	10	2	13,260	8	1
Sundries	5,03,609	4	10	4,78,331	14	0
	13,77,55,331	6	8	13,68,11,069	6	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	8,39,00,154	2	10	8,74,77,867	2	6
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,16,55,485	9	6	22,42,89,536	8	10

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	24,31,003	Decrease.
Government at Branches	1,61,966	Increase.
Other Deposits	46,77,902	Do.
Post Bills	28,217	Do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	2,63,750	Increase.
Loans	18,61,941	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	3,84,532	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	3,90,442	Do.
Cash at Head Office	3,59,008	Do.
Cash at Branches	31,88,705	Do.

Percentage 46·93.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOMINY.—July 23, at Tukvar Company, Limited, Darjeeling, the wife of W Erasmus Dominy, of a son.

DEATHS.

ECCLES—July 23, at Rungamuttee, Doors, Colin McKenzie Eccles, Assistant, Saintgoorie T. E., of black water fever.

JACOB—July 23, at Jalpaiguri, Margaret Eleanor, infant daughter of W. S. Jacob, Imperial Forest Service, aged 9 days.

MacBRIDE—July 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, Patrick Samuel, third son of the late C. H. MacBride, of the Salt and Abkari Department, Coimbatore.

WYLDE—July 25, at the General Hospital, Madras, Alice Maud Wylde, aged 14 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 15m. Sunsets 7h. 14m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star Film "The Prince of Wales at Carnarvon." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Speculation begins when certainty ends."—Wall Street Maxim.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, which left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

AN INDIAN'S SUCCESS.—Mr. Alphonsus Albuquerque, one of the sons of Mr. A. Albuquerque, of the well-known firm of Mangalore tile manufacturers, has passed the First B. Sc. examination of the University of Durham. He was the only one who came out successful out of five Indians, one of them being an L. M. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

RAO SAHEB VASANJI TRICUMJI.

Rao Saheb Vasanji Tricumji, who has made a gift of two and a quarter lakhs to the Bombay Science Research Institute, is the only son of the late Tricumjee Moolji, and was born in 1866. The cotton business, which is now conducted by Mr. Vasanji was founded by his grandfather Sheth Mooljee. He was first in partnership with Mr. Keshowji Nayak, the then leading cotton merchant in Bombay. Later he traded on his own account and was successful in his business by his son. However the death of Mr. Tricumji at the early age of 25 was a blow to the progress of the firm, for Mr. Vasanji was then only seven years old. Having been educated at the Sheth Goculdas Tejpal Schools Mr. Vasanji eventually went into business at the age of eighteen. The business gradually developed, offices being opened in the principal cotton districts of the Presidency. Mr. Vasanji is now a cotton buyer on a large scale, and does a large business both with the Bombay mills and with Japan. He has been a trustee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Association, and a member of the managing committee of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1896, and a Rao Saheb in 1899 and was nominated an Honorary Magistrate in 1908. He is a member of the Countess Dufferin Fund Society and a trustee of the Bombay Pinjrapole, the Nursey Natha Temple Fund, Kunta Jain Temple Fund, the Ananthnathji Jain Temple at Mandvi, the Virbai Pathsala, the Palitana Jain Boarding house &c. He recently paid a visit to London during the Coronation ceremonies and was the first Jain to be invited to a Royal levee in London.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

"THE Investiture of the Prince of Wales" is the principal film of the week at the Excelsior Cinematograph, and together with other items it goes to make up an excellent programme. "An American Heroine's Ruse" is a comic item, in which a rich American's daughter hits upon a clever plan to find out whether her suitors in the gay capital of France are courting her as true lovers or only on account of her fortune. "The Eleventh Hour" is a fine story superbly acted. In the last film figures that inimitable comedian "Foolshead," who sends the audience home roaring with laughter.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The jute market to-day was quiet and easier. Rail arrivals are falling off but stock are still heavy. In the gunny market there was not the same firmness as yesterday, buyers being unwilling to accept yesterday's rates with the consequence that there was almost nothing doing.

In the money market business was very slack. There was strong inquiry for Calcutta City Flour Mill shares in the share market. The shares were also steady.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	M's.
Turkey	31	3	10 p. m.	22	49
Teheran	1	12	0 p. m.	2	40
Suez	1	1	25 p. m.	1	16

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (1-8-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m. (11-7-11.)

During interruption Zanzibar, Mombassa cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa about five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Cable Perim Sheikeyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Bushire reports line right to Mohammerah (30-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas interrupted (31-7-11).

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JEEJEEBHOY FAMILY SUIT.

Claim for Ornaments.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Jamsetji against Awabai J. C. Jamsetji and another in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants certain ornaments for Rs. 135,000 and for the administration of the estate of Bai Motibai.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani for the defendants.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General concluded the cross-examination of the plaintiff's brother.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, plaintiff's solicitor, said before the 10th January 1910, the plaintiff did not know about the gift of the pearl necklace to Jerbai by Motibai. On the 14th January, the plaintiff told him that the necklace had been presented to Jerbai. They had a consultation with Mr. Lowndes on the next day, and the plaint was drawn up. Witness then took proofs of the evidence Chandabhoy, Mendonca, the plaintiff's brother and one, Dadabhoy. The suit was filed after in November 1910, the plaintiff informed him of one of the two writings by Motibai. Throughout, witness had asked the plaintiff to recall all facts and events connected with the gift. He did not say anything in particular about documents. They had been dismissing documentary evidence and expressed great anxiety about it. Then again in February 1911, they held a consultation with counsel as the case was likely to reach a hearing. The result was a suggestion that the document ought to be found.

His Lordship: That was a very powerful suggestion.

Continuing, witness said that on the evening of the day the consultation was held, the plaintiff told him there was another document. After that the two writings in the suit were brought to him on the 6th July, witness asked the other side to admit these letters but no reply was given.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said the plaintiff told him he had no reason to believe that the necklace had been given to Jerbai. Witness understood that that could not have formed part of the gift. Witness was not responible for the correspondence carried on by his client personally. The plaintiff gave a description of the two most precious ornaments then. The delay in filing the suit was owing to the plaintiff, who was considering whether he should take the risk of going into Court, with the materials he then had. He waited for seven months after making the demand. The plaintiff related the circumstances, under which the documents were found. Witness had told the plaintiff that documentary evidence to show that the gift was made was necessary. At first the plaintiff said he had no recollection of such. The plaintiff decided to proceed without the documents. Witness inquired of his client as to the genuineness of the documents.

To the Court, witness said that the Rs. 15 given to Alastor, the "seer" were well spent, as Alastor put him on the track.

Mr. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy then deposed to the conversation with the plaintiff about the gift at Poona, and said after his return to Bombay he met Motibai one day casually. He told Motibai that the plaintiff had told him about the gift and that he (witness) had advised the plaintiff to sell the necklace. Motibai said that depended upon Jamsedji and that it would be a bad thing to do. She did not say why it would be a bad thing. She admitted the gift, when he mentioned it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said this conversation took place about ten or eleven years ago. His memory was quite distinct on the point and on the details. He had a clear recollection of the details of the conversation. He had carried the story in his head all these years. He admitted that he had conversation with heaps of people daily, but said could remember conversations with others ten years ago.

His Lordship: You have understated your memory. Mr. Chandabhoy, when you said you had a fairly good memory.

Mr. Talyarkhan: He has a remarkable memory.

Continuing, witness said he was not deeply interested in the conversation, but at that time there was a rise in the pearl market. That was his impression. The plaintiff did not tell witness that he was under a promise to return the gift to Motibai, if he died before her. He made no allusion to that. He gave witness to understand that he was the absolute owner of the pearls. Witness could not say why the plaintiff mentioned the fact to him. The plaintiff did not mention any will at all. He was quite sure of that. Beyond the conversation mentioned above, witness had no other conversation.

To the Court: I am sure I did not discuss the monsoon prospects with Jamshedji. The fact was, there was a rise in the pearl market and my family had sold some pearls then. So Jamshedji mentioned the matter to me. He said the pearls were valued at about Rs. 80,000.

To Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he was quite indifferent as to the gift and did not evince any desire to see the pearls. He did not know whether it was a testamentary gift or otherwise. In fact he took no interest in the matter. All that happened was a casual conversation. Since then he had not lent a thought to it.

E. D. Mendonca, music-teacher, examined-in-chief, said he had been teaching in various families since 1892. He had known the plaintiff since 1897. He was teacher in his family for about eight years. He gradually came to know Motibai, who once spoke to him about the adoption of the plaintiff. Witness went one night to the house of the family on the plaintiff's birthday, when he suggested to Motibai that she should get the plaintiff married. Motibai said that it all lay in his hands if he were well provided for, she had already made a gift of valuable ornaments to him. She added that she had adopted him in spite of opposition of people on his side. She also asked witness to keep these facts private. Since then he had no conversation with Motibai. The same night witness congratulated the plaintiff for receiving the gift of valuable ornaments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he was at one time a school teacher in St. Xavier's High School and was now an assistant in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. At the time of the conversation, he was a school master. He never discussed domestic affairs in Jamshedji's family. The conversation must have taken place in 1900 or 1901. Witness used to see her giving the plaintiff, who was then about 40 sweets. Since then he had not discussed the conversation with Jamshedji except when he went to the solicitor to give his proof. Motibai did not mention the value, number or kind of ornaments. He did not express a desire to have a look at the ornaments. He did know when the gift was made and of what kind it was.

Mr. Setalwad here closed his case.

Mr. Talyarkhan then opened the case and gave an idea to the Court of what his evidence would be. He then called his evidence.

FIRST DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Awabai Jamshedji, the first defendant, examined-in-chief, said the second defendant was her daughter, and was married to Mr. Cyramji Rustamji. Motibai was her elder sister, and used to reside in her mother's house. She had no children and hence treated witness, who was much younger than her, as her child. Jerbai was born in 1883, and Motibai adopted her as her daughter on her birth. Motibai's husband died many years before her. He left property valued at about Rs. 1,000, half of which only went to Motibai, who maintained herself from that with assistance from her mother. The plaintiff was adopted by Motibai to her husband, according to the custom prevailing among the Parsis for religious purposes. She would not say whether

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, 3,512 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with the China and Australien Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J. W. Webber, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 2,203 tons Captain N. Ivancich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hellas 848 tons Captain M. Berg, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and one cabin and two deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 31st July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ....Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ...Lt Comdr Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Alert..... .....Somerville .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 1.

Breconshire.....2323 Evans .....M M & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst .....P Morrison & Co
Delta.....478 Martin ...Shanghai.....16-8...P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallea .....555 Wyatt.....K Nizon & Co
Gogovale ....2038 Blair..... ..Col Ardershaw
Heim ..... 768 Eriksen.....F F Campbell & Co
H Helios ..... 849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 End .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 King .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2011 Elliott...Calcutta.....T M & Co
Sirdhana..... ..2074 Anslin .....M M & Co
Zillah.....2412 Webber .....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cap'n	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Moltkefels	3034	Schneider	...Hamburg	.....	via Karachi . 5-8... W & A Graham & Co
B Shah Jehan	2566	Born	.....	.....	M J & Co
F Majidi.	1857	Newby	.....	Mauritius...	7-8... Ko & P S N Co
G Naderi...	1165	Hughes...	Aden	2-8...	B & P S N Co
K Saraswati...	443	Ebram...	Bhownugger...	2-8	S S N Co
N Torrington	...3619	Weddess	...W & A Graham & Co		
O Islami....	1604	Green	Jeddah...	3 8	B & P S NCo P & O Dock.
Gymerlo.....	...2553	Williams	.....	.....	E Tajbhoy
C&B Itanra	3362	Bishop.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Dufferin.....	.....	Huddleston	.....	.....	R I M

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dwarka.....	753	Moxon	.....	.....	M M & Co
2 Castalia.....	4031	Hamilton ...	...Liverpool...	7-8...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberien ..	2033	Gore...	Dunkirk ...	8-7	...J M & Co
6 Ellerio	2322	Wallace...	Philadelphia ..	2-8...	W & A Graham & Co
8 Steenberger	3455	Jange	Rotterdam ...		W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda...	3957	Tice...	Antwarp &c	9-8...	M M & Co
12&13 Perala...	..4195	Haughton	London ...	12-8...	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	..950	McDiarmid ...	..Karachi.....	4-8 ..	M M & Co
15 Vadala.... ..	..2164	Tipper	Calcutta ...	2-8...	M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kasara..... ..505 Persian Gulf ... ...M M & Co

M W D D

Lawoe ....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob

H W P D

Mahomadi.....5218 Ahmed .....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
1	RIMS Dufferin .	Huddleston...	Southampton, July 4

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Arcadia	Barcham.....	Shanghai
	Trieste	Invacich	Trieste &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hellas, Berg Bangkok &c.
" Zillah, Webber-Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 26 bales wool, H Metha and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat Sanday Co ; 84 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales wool, N Khatow ; 975 cwts myrabollams K Kessowji and Co ; 293 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 975 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 cwts deer horns, M A Oomer 4 bales carpets H G H Mahomed and Sons; 66 1-2 cwts mother of pearl shell, A H Mowji and Co ; 14 bundles moong mats, Framroji M Bhumgara.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elleric s—2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 300 cwts dry chillies G Suchedina, 200 cwts cotton-waste S M Kirtikar, 25 cwts gum olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co; 150 cwts turmeric R Jewandas and Co ; 5,360 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist N Cursetji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—6,000 cwts wheat, 5,000 cwts poppyseed, and 4,080 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 138 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 9,700 cwts crushed bone, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—45 cwts mendi powder, M Sadak Ally.

FOR HAMBURG.

Molkefels s—3 pots geranium oil Baner and Krause 596 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 3,500 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Steenbergen s—2,529 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Torrington s—112 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,542 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,826 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siberian s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, 1,040 cwts mowraseed, and 35,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s— 500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd August.

600. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows :—

Sunday 6th instant, "E" Coy. Sundays 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

601. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday 5th instant, and Sunday 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

602. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst, from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

In order to prevent the propagation, of doctrines of anti-militarism in France, and, as the result of a decision taken at the last Ministerial Council, an investigation has been opened regarding the prevention of the encouragement of indiscipline in the shape of circulars emanating from the Chambre Syndicale de la Maconnorie, These circulars have been found in the possession of soldiers.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 2nd August, 1911.

THE EMIGRATED INDIAN.

In our news columns we publish an article written by Mr. H. S. Pollock on the present position of British Indians in South Africa which, notwithstanding the agreement between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, does not appear likely to see much improvement. Registration difficulties may be considered as practically overcome, but there are still many disabilities which must be removed before the condition of the British Indian subject can be considered satisfactory. The necessity for applying for licenses is irritating and submission to regulations relegating Indians to locations is humiliating. As to the question of admitting a Mahomedan's harem we need not trouble, though we observe from a report taken from the "Transvaal Leader" that the legal authorities, knowing nothing of Mahomedan law, refuse to grant the followers of the Prophet permission to take more than one wife into South Africa. This may be the result of the lectures of a certain influential Dopper divine who tells the settlers that the real danger threatening their existence is the descent of Islam from the north, from the Soudan and Egypt—which for some unaccountable reason is expected to contaminate the South African native and to threaten the peace and progress of the whole country. Of course this is all nonsense, except from the missionary point of view, but the average South African settler accepts the assurance, and the burden of the Indian will not become any lighter in consequence. While General Smuts seems anxious to some extent to ameliorate their condition we find General Hertzog, a Minister of equal importance and influence, is anything but friendly, for he is openly accused of exercising every means in his power to impede the civil and material advancement of the Indian. And in proof of this is quoted an official circular to the effect that "coloured people (including Asiatics) shall not own or occupy lots, except as domestic servants," in a recently proclaimed township, Randgate, in the Krugersdorp district. This, as is contended, is the latest effort of the rulers to degrade Asiatics and rob them of their self-respect. The threat of removal from this township has hung over the Indian residents for several years. But in face of the recently expressed desire to treat Indians more liberally it was scarcely expected that it would be carried out. True they have only shanties in the Randgate township but had they been granted fixity of tenure substantial buildings would have stood in their place.

"Indian Opinion," the organ of the British Indian in South Africa, commiserates with its readers, that they are pursued by an untiring, relentless foe, and we do not find fault with the expression as being needlessly harsh. Prior to January 1909, although Asiatics might not own stands in townships, there was no law to prevent them being granted leases thereof. The Gold Law of 1908 deprived them of this right, in respect of stands in the mining areas. The notification of Randgate lays down, "the condition to be inserted in the deeds of transfer of lots in the said township shall be:—The lot or any portion of it shall not be transferred, leased, or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any coloured person and no coloured person other than the domestic servant of the registered owner or his tenants shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any manner occupy the same"—an adaptation of Section 130 of the Gold Law to stands in the new township. The hardship here occurs as for many years Asiatics have been equitable owners of lands in Johannesburg, Pretoria and other towns, sometimes in freehold and in other instances long leasehold. But now that the Gold Law is to be applied in the Transvaal we can well understand the question being asked : "What is to be the fate of the Asiatic equitable owners who have put their savings into property, which property is almost invariably occupied by themselves for the purpose of carrying on business ?" We do not blame them if, as some have already done, they usually transfer their property to the names of European friends and thus over-ride the law. Even where they have leases ante-dating January 1909 their occupancy cannot extend beyond the term of the leases without entailing forfeiture. This, exclaims a South African writer, "under the flag to which British Indians are expected to pay allegiance" and this, notwithstanding that a Union Minister the other day declared that "no section of the nation could suffer under social and civil disabilities without the whole nation being affected."

What the British Indian in South Africa is capable of is revealed in the reports of the Native Exhibition of Industries held a month ago in Durban, where the principal features, the exhibits which attracted most attention and commendation were the handiwork of our down-trodden fellow-subjects. But instead of giving them credit and encouragement the anti-Asiatic press points out the dangerous potentialities for competition against South African handicraft and emphasizes "the pressing nature of the Asiatic menace" declaring that there is now no South African who does not feel that the Union is entirely justified in adopting prohibitive legislation. "We are much nearer," says the "Natal Witness," "to the great Indian Empire than any of the other dominions, and therefore more exposed to the danger of Asiatic competition, and what is more, the position here is complicated by the very fact that the particular Asiatics who cast longing eyes on our shores are fellow-subjects of our own. This, of course, mitigates neither the seriousness of the position nor the necessity of a precautionary policy." And there we get the whole secret of the injustice which the Colonial meets out to fellow-subjects of his own—the fear of competition. It is contemptible ; the best man and the most industrious and frugal and energetic must come to the top and the Colonial has no desire to put on more steam or be more virtuous than he pleases. In the United States, the so-called Hindu is said not to deprive anyone of a livelihood even if he does work for less money because it is work for much the farmers cannot afford to pay Union prices and that in the United States is held to be no offence. They do good work and obtain a living wage. Granted equal rights they would do better. What they are capable of has been shown in the West Indies time and again. But we need only turn to the report of the Royal Commissions on the position of affairs in the nearer island of Mauritius to learn the value of the free Indian. There it is stated the Indian small planters form a very important section of the community and upon their prosperity and progress the future of the Colony must largely depend. It is the fear of the Indian's prosperity and progress which is at the root of all the injustice they must submit to at the hands of their South African fellow-subjects, a fact which is a lasting disgrace to the Union.

THE BOMBAY CASKET.

There are consolations to be found in the discussion at the last Corporation meeting of the design for the Royal casket. In the first place, for them, the Corporation treated the matter with great despatch, and with much less than the usual outflow of verbiage. Secondly, there seems reason to believe that the design for the casket is not so bad as it was originally painted. Mr. Kavasji Jehangir, it is true, still jibed at it, but it is re-assuring to hear that Mr. Wittet and Mr. Burns, the two professional gentlemen to whom the design was referred for expert opinion, have approved it. It is possible, of course, that their knowledge of the urgency of the matter induced them to the exercise of a certain lenience of judgment, but if they have taken the responsibility of setting their approval on the design, it cannot be the impossible thing one was persuaded to believe by the first criticism of it. Under the circumstances then, the Corporation took the sensible course of accepting the opinion of the experts ; on this point there was scarcely a division of opinion, and very little discussion. The time was mainly occupied in discussing the price to be paid for the casket, a subject raised by the amendment of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit. Mr. Petit was anxious that not more than Rs. 6,000 should be spent and his reasons were two. Firstly, on account of the serious difference of opinion on the design of the casket; secondly, in view of the desire of Their Majesties that the caskets for addresses should not be of an unduly expensive nature. In fact, because His Majesty had suggested that no more than Rs. 25,000 should be expended Mr. Petit asked that the Corporation should content themselves with spending Rs.6,000. There is nothing like being well within the mark ! As to the first reason, we ourselves suggested that if the chosen design was really bad, it would be better to prepare a casket of simple design and character rather than accentuate faults by rich and elaborate treatment. Mr. Petit would accentuate them—and add to them—in another way by cheap and tawdry treatment. Fortunately, however, as the design has received the approval of gentlemen, who are qualified to judge, there need be no hesitation in carrying it out in a manner befitting the magnificence of the occasion. Mr. Kawasji Jehangir pointed out that the most expensive casket which the Corporation had ever given cost Rs. 5,600. We do not know the identity of the gentleman, who was honoured on that occasion, but whoever he was, we do not suppose he will claim that the King should receive nothing better than he. It should not be forgotten that this is to be a gift to the Emperor, in his own person, and it will be the first gift to be made in such fashion on Indian soil. There should be no need to point out that in this country, where the degree of reverence paid to the recipient will be held to be represented by the costliness of the gift, a casket for presentation to the King-Emperor is not an object on which to exercise motives of economy. As we should expect, the very large majority of the Corporation would have none of these niggardly proposals and the amendment of Mr. Dunn which fixed the price at the adequate figure of Rs. 16,000 was adopted. Thus the Bombay Corporation which, at one time, threatened to have a wrangle, rivalling that about the Calcutta casket, actually disposed of a question of such an imposing character in one debate.

SUGARCANE IN PERU.

Sugarcane growing is one of the most indispensable agricultural industries in tropical countries and so manifest were its advantages even in the distant times when Spain was a world-power, that her Kings ordered plantations of cane to be started in the Canary Islands, in Brazil and wherever their rule extended, with the happy result of supplying a useful occupation and a luxurious article of food for the inhabitants of these countries, and enriching the Spanish treasury to such a degree that the magnificent palaces built in the reign of Charles V. were said to be made of sugar. The cane spread through America, wherever soil and climate were favorable to it. From Mexico it was introduced into Peru and was soon growing in all the valleys of that Republic, cultivated by African slaves as was the practice in those arbitrary times. Later the cane-growers of Peru met and decided to import Chinese labour. This they did without delay, for within 15 years of the decision Callao port saw 80,000 Chinese coolies disembark to work in the sugar fields. Sugar-growing and its by-products now form the chief wealth of Peru. There are at least 100 up-to-date plantations turning out fine granulated sugar on the most modern methods, and manufacturing alcohol of 40 degrees from the molasses. There are crowds of minor plantations still using antique machinery, and producing crude sugar and rum of a lower grade. In 1910 Peru made 195,000 tons of sugar, consumed of this, 30,000 tons herself, but exported the balance to other parts of America and to Europe. There are 173,000 acres of the country under sugarcane, and 20,000 labourers always employed on the plantations. One establishment, the Roma, has 25 miles of railway on its sugar acreage, and has 12 locomotives and 127 wagons to carry the produce of its fields to the wharf. In the valleys of the Andes, the chief purpose for which the cane is grown, is the manufacture of rum, only crude sugar being wanted for local consumption. The soil of the "montana" region is astonishingly fertile, the canes growing into veritable giants in this loam and giving a great flow of juice, though yielding less alcohol than the dwarfed coast cane. Were more trouble taken to exploit the richness of the soil, Peruvian cane-growing would be certain to show an immensely increased return. This the School of Agriculture is now determined to do. It will teach the sugar-farmers the value of the guano lying on the coast and when that is brought to the inland sugar-fields they will be rich indeed.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimate of Imperial expenditure on the Delhi Durbar.

It is understood that the Opium Conference at Hague in October, will concern itself with questions relating to morphia and cocaine.

The Government of India are still receiving suggestions for the concession of the people of India to be made in connection with the Delhi Durbar. This will be duly considered except such as are ruled out from their absolute impracticability.

The late Sir Eldon Gorst was the first Englishman in high position in Egypt, who knew Arabic.

Members of Parliament, acting on the Scottish National Committee, have drafted a Scottish Home Rule Bill.

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts have elected Lord Sanderson, G. C. B., chairman for the year 1911-12. Lord Sanderson has been a member of the society for over thirty years.

According to a Constantinople message, in mail week, King Nicholas of Montenegro, discussing the Albanian situation has expressed himself as follows : "I would not accept Albania even if it is served me upon a dish. Let all the world know it." The Montenegrin monarch's attitude is now frankly peaceful, but he is apparently unable to control the Montenegrins inhabiting the country of the Malissores, who arrogate to themselves the right to make decisions in which it is impossible for the dignity of the Empire to acquiesce.

The *Cape Times* regards as absurd and preposterous the suggestion put forward by the *Volksstem* that it would be advantageous both to Great Britain and to South Africa if the latter were to remain neutral in the event of a war between the former and Germany. The other Cape Town papers and the Johannesburg Press do not comment upon the suggestion but the *Natal Mercury* and *Natal Advertiser* of Durban condemn it unreservedly, emphasising that South Africa is bound up with Great Britain and will stand or fall with her.

It is persistently rumoured that the German Government is contemplating far reaching measures for the protection of the petroleum industry, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. As previously reported, the National Liberals have been urging the necessity of counteracting the policy of the Standard Oil Company and its off-shoots. A resolution calling for inquiry was adopted by the Reichstag, although the Government did not define its attitude. It is stated in Berlin, that the Government is actually preparing a Petroleum Monopoly Bill for presentation to the Reichstag next year. The accuracy of this statement has been semi-officially denied, but in a form which suggests rather that no definite decision has been reached than that the reports are without foundation.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

EXCITING ATHLETICS

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 14.

If Englishmen were given to enthuse (which they are not) they had every excuse at Queen's Club, West Kensington on Tuesday, when the Oxford and Cambridge team beat the Harvard-Yale team in the International athletic contests. There were nine events, of which three, the hammer throw, and both the high and long jumps, looked certainties for the visitors. They won them alright, so that the home team were called on to secure 5 out of the 6 remaining events, all of which appeared very equal. At one period of the match the Americans led by 3 events to 1 and the cries of the American collegians were naturally frequent. The turning point came, when D. Macmillan of Cambridge won the 100 yards by a good yard in 10 1-5 secs. It was only a moderate performance, the wind assisting the runners, and the Americans quite failed to run up to their home records. Another American victory followed and matters looked black for the home side, as the last three events were generally voted very uncertain. P. R. Withington of Harvard was known to have run two miles in 9 mins. 34 secs. and none of the Englishmen had ever approached that. Porter and Taylor of Oxford, however, ran the race of their lives and forced the pace to such purpose, that the Harvard first choice was fairly "baked" when the last lap was commenced. He struggled on gamely, whilst the two English runners finished out in grand form, Taylor beating his colleague in 9 mins. 20 1-5 secs. None cheered the Oxford stayers more heartily than the American athletes, who appreciated and recognised the stamina and determination of Taylor and Porter.

A COMING CHAMPION.

After Macmillan's sprint victory, he was thought to have a good even money chance against Kelley of Harvard in the quarter mile race. Stewart of Yale went off at a great pace and Macmillan looked to be beaten at half way. Turning into the straight for the last hundred yards, Black of Cambridge (who had been running third) came with a splendid burst of speed, and catching the leader about 60 yards from home, gave him the go bye, and reached the tape in 49 4-5 secs. Macmillan headed Stewart close home, but Kelley failed to show prominently. Black is a very promising runner, who has greatly improved. He must just beaten, through bad judgment, in a heat of the quarter mile championship, run in 50 3-5 secs., since when he has improved six yards. He can do still better, and may turn out another Bredin or Tindall.

A PLUCKY PRESIDENT.

With the score 4, all the issue depended on the "mile", in which it was hoped P. J. Baker, the President of the Cambridge University A. C, would be able to score, in spite of the illness and break down he has had since the Oxford vs Cambridge Sports. The race was run at a moderate pace until 300 yards from home, when Lawless of Harward challenged Baker, who responded and dashed past Moore of Oxford, who was leading. The last named also spurted and out finished the American, but could not catch Baker, who got home in 4 mins. 27 3-5 secs. The winner was carried shoulder high to the dressing room, a nice tribute, as he had a lot to do with the match.

FINE AMERICAN WINS.

The American gained splendid wins in the hurdles and half mile, Chisholm's 15 2-5secs. in the former being excellent, even allowing for the favourable wind. The manner the winner skimmed the hurdles, whilst the Englishmen went almost a foot above the obstacles, was an object lesson in method. B. M. Preble (Harvard) is a half miler with a future as he finished out strongly in 1min. 56 1-5secs. after being last for 600 yds. G. A. Anderson of Oxford did 1min. 57 1-5secs., not bad for a hurdler, who was too "crocked" to run in his best event. He is a fine athlete, and provided he would devote himself to one thing, might possibly become a world beater.

ENGLAND ALRIGHT.

The showing of the Oxford and Cambridge athletes was very satisfactory, and anyone with an eye for athletics, must recognise that there is plenty of good material in England, but it lacks development. Macmillan, Black, Anderson, Baker, Taylor and Porter are athletes of the highest class, and if they had six months proper instruction from such a trainer as Mike Murphy, they would hold their own against the best in the world. Another runner of great promise is J. T. Soutter of Aberdeen University, who ran the first half mile of a relay race at Beckenham (on grass) last Saturday in 1 min. 57 secs. G. A. Wheatley of Australia, second in the English Championships, doing 1min. 58secs. Soutter has pace, and runs in a nice style, so that even better things may be expected from him.

A GERMAN CRACK.

R. Rau, of Germany, was a competitor at the recent English athletic championships and he ran fairly well against Ramsdell of U. S. A. and Halbhaus of Canada in the final of the furlong. He failed to approach his home records, however, and possibly the strange conditions, upset him. He has since made amends, however, as he twice beat Ramsdell at Berlin on Sunday. Nor does there appear to have been any fluke about it, for Rau won the 100 metres by two metres, running the course (109 yards) in 10 3-5 secs. and the 2 0 metres in 22 secs. Ramsdell being 1 1-2 metres behind. The time and margin of his wins proves Rau to be all that his friends claim, and he, Braun and Passeman make up a trio of whom Germany can be proud.

A YOUTHFUL SWIMMER.

E. G. Finlay, a 17 years old swimmer from Perth, Western Australia, displayed remarkable form when winning the King's Cup at the Royal Life Saving gala. The concluding stage at Highgate on Saturday, consisted of a 440 yards test, in which the competitors had to rescue a subject and tow him over the last 40 yds. of the course. The swimmers also had to wear clothing—trousers, shirt, collar, tie and shoes, so that the test was no make-believe. Finlay won easily from O. Schiele of Germany (the holder) and his performance was exceptional for one so young. His success, following that of G. Hodgson of Canada, in the Festival of Empire mile swim, shows how youthful Colonials are coming to the fore.

CRICKET.

Amateur cricket appears to be stronger now than it has been for some time judging by the showing of the Gentlemen against the Players in the matches at Kennington Oval and Lord's ground. The pros managed to draw the first, though having the worst of the game, Kinnear's not out innings of 53 being the salvation of the Players.

At Lord's however, the amateurs were always on top. The most satisfactory feature of the amateurs' win was the form shown by F. R. Foster. This young Warwickshire captain played a fine innings of 69, hitting a 6 and six 4's, his batting being a capital all round exhibition. Besides this, he took 4 wickets for 62 runs, and he looks like becoming England's champion all rounder. More fine bowling was shown by J. W. Douglas and P. R. Le Couteur, the former taking 5 for 33 in the first innings of the pros, and the Australian 5 for 58 in the second venture.

Another matter for satisfaction was the way C. B. Fry captained the Amateurs, and as he knows the game from A to Z, he ought to develop into a worthy Captain of England.

WOOLLEY BATTING WELL.

Wolley of Kent is now batting splendidly, as against Somerset this week, he played innings of 104 and 148 (not out) sixteen 4's being among his hits in the bigger innings. Woolley's fine double is pleasing, and with his bowling to support his claim, he is shaping well for future Test honours. Mention of this reminds one of another Test player in Hobbs of Surrey, who carried his bat right through the second innings of the Players at Lord's for a brilliant 154, which included twenty-four 4's.

INDIANS IN FORM.

Our Indian visitors showed to advantage against Leicester yesterday, and it fell to the lot of Dr. H. D. Kanga to make the first century of the tour, his 163 including a dozen 4's. R. P. Meherhomji also scored well, making 86 before being sent back to the pavilion, the pair putting on 178 for the first wicket.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Sceptre has once again changed hands, the famous mare realizing 7,000 guineas when put up for auction at Newmarket this week. Mr. R. Sievier made history when he gave 10,000 guineas for Sceptre as a yearling. Twelve months later he was asked to name a price for the filly, and Duke of Westminster, also in his possession. He fixed the price at £16,000 for Sceptre and £20,000 for the colt, and John Porter selected, the latter. Sceptre was quite 10 lbs. better than his stable companion at that time, as was clearly shown afterwards. The filly won £25,592 in stakes for Mr. Sievier, and was then sold to Mr. Bass for £25,000. In her new owners colours she won £12,623, and has now realised 7,000 guineas, whilst three of her daughters fetched 10,450 guineas last spring, and her eldest daughter—Maid of the Mist—made 4,500 guineas this week. Thus Sceptre has always proved a bargain to her purchasers and as the mare is only twelve years of age, she ought to repay Messrs. Tattersall for their outlay.

The King did not have the pleasure of seeing his colours carried to victory at the special meeting held at Leopardstown this week, in connection with his visit to Ireland. Devil's Dyke failed to live with Mr. Peard's Wether's Well in the Visitors Plate, but Mirabeau almost won the Dublin Plate, Ask Papa just beating the King's flier in the last few strides.

The big event at Sandown to-day was the Eclipse Stakes of £10,000, in which Lemberg and Swynford renewed their struggle for supremacy.

It was the fifth meeting of the 1910, Derby and St. Leger winners, and as each had beaten the other twice, big interest centred in the struggle. The result again showed Swynford to advantage, as Lord Derby's crack was a good four lengths in front, when the winning post was reached, and the victory will greatly enhance the value of Swynford.

IN GENERAL.

Miss J. Fletcher of Leicestor just beat Miss D. Curwen of Liverpool in the 100 yards ladies, swimming championship at Leicester, the time being 75 4-5 secs.

Cherpillod of Switzerland was no match for I. Bux of India in their wrestling bout, the former gaining the fall in 4mins. which was enough to make the Swiss retire.

H. Taylor of Chadwich appears to be coming back to form, as he beat T. S. Battersby of Southport by 20 yards in the Northern 1,000 yards swimming championship on Monday.

At the complimentary banquet at the Savoy hotel to the English polo players who made such a good attempt to regain the America cup, it was announced that another attempt would probably be made in the near future.

The pigeon shooting meeting at the Gun Club this week, was noteworthy for a remarkable score by H. G. Dillon, who made 21 consecutive kills from the 30 yards rise.

Jde Roser of America, riding a 7 h.p.motr cycle, created a new world's record at Brooklands this week by riding a mile (flying start) in 41 1-5 secs.

By beating Cambridge for the Humphrey's Cup at Bisley, Oxford wins the majority of the season's competitions, the final score being 13 to 11.

H. H. Lee of the Kentish Wheelers won the N. C. U. 100 miles cycling champs, on Saturday, in 3 hours 45 mins. 42 secs. and going on for 4 hours, set up a new record of 106 miles 703 yards, as against L. Meredith's previous best of 108 miles 440 yards. The pacing was by teams of tandems.

MR. WACHA AS A STATISTICIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my last letter I dealt briefly with the more salient fallacies contained in Mr. D. E. Wacha's statistical essays on the excise and opium questions as well as on the scope for economy in provincial expenditure. I desire to deal next with another aspect of Mr. Wacha's polemics, viz, the unworthy imputations that he makes against Government in his letters on their Abkari policy. It would be doing Mr. Wacha an injustice to suggest that he is not sufficiently intelligent to be fully aware that the Bombay Government have no desire to profit by the extension of the drink traffic. Mr. Wacha has, for many years shown a certain disregard of the ordinary courtesies of public discussion; but he must presumably be able to understand obvious facts. He is fully aware, therefore, that Government, in their policy, have always aimed at *restricting* the drink evil to the limit of their power, either by increasing taxation or by other practical measures. In face of this knowledge to assert, as Mr. Wacha does, that "it is the greed of Government to enrich its treasury by pushing its drink traffic in every nook and corner of the Presidency that leads to the people, specially (*sic*) sober people, being tempted to the habit of drink"—can only be characterized as the grossest misrepresentation.

Mr. Wacha, in adding to an almost childlike incapacity to handle and interpret statistics, a deplorable failure to observe the decencies of public controversy, as illustrated by this intemperate libel on the policy of the Bombay Government, deprives himself of any claim to consideration by the fair-minded reading public. A word in conclusion. If in place of reckless denunciation, Mr. Wacha would give an outline of the policy which he considers desirable in connection with the drink evil, he might be worthy of attention. Is he, as the violence of his tirade seems to indicate, prepared to interdict all intoxicants and to place country spirits on the same footing as cocaine ? This would, at least, be an intelligible attitude, and one which it is open to him to adopt without mishandling statistics or levelling unsustainable charges against the Government of the Presidency.

Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Invitation

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

WORK OF IMPERIAL STAFF.

Considerable Progress Reported.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

The report of the Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was convened to discuss the question of defence, has been published. It says that the Imperial General Staff has made considerable progress during the two years of its existence. As soon as the formation of the staff was seriously taken in hand, it was found that a more definite arrangement regarding various points was required. Accordingly a paper setting forth a detailed arrangement of loans, attachments and interchanges, between officers of the regular and overseas armies was forwarded to the Overseas Governments.

Canada and New Zealand accepted these proposals in principle. Australia has not yet replied. South Africa stated that she was not yet able to gauge the actual requirements of her defence force.

The Committee consider that satisfactory progress has been made, and is being made, to carry out the proposals for the education of officers throughout the Empire, which were agreed upon by the Conferences of 1907 and 1909. A marked improvement in military education has already resulted.

The Committee considered that the arrangements for the instruction of Overseas officers in Britain and India were satisfactory.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the terms proposed, regarding inspection by the Inspector of Overseas Forces. The terms include stipulations that the inspections shall only occur at the invitation of the Government concerned, that the Imperial Government shall be liable to pay the passages of the Inspector and his staff one way and that the Dominion pay the passages one way, together with travelling expenses in that Dominion.

Regarding the education of overseas officers at the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta, the Committee recommended that the accomodation at Camberley be increased, so as to enable thirteen overseas officers to attend annually.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Suggestion to Revive it.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Yerburgh asked whether the question of providing India with her own navy was being considered.

Mr. McKenna replied, "I am aware of the suggestion, but it has not yet come before the Ministry officially."

POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Early Settlement not Expected

BERLIN, JULY 31.

It is stated in official quarters that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is fully satisfied with the result of the conference with the Kaiser, and will continue the negotiations as heretofore. The predictions of a change of attitude, owing to the Emperor's conciliatoriness are, therefore, falsified. An early settlement is not expected, but the Government is not likely to take the public into its confidence at present.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The *Shipping Gazette* learns that the Harrison Line has acquired a controlling interest in the Rennie Line, but the business will be conducted by Messrs. John T. Rennie and Son as hitherto.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Alarming Reports from Lower Egypt.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo writes that the alarming news of the cotton crop in Lower Egypt, after the recent encouraging reports issued by the Agricultural Department, has caused surprise.

The Minister of Works and Lord Edward Cecil will proceed immediately on tour to devise measures to arrest the ravages of the cotton-worm.

[Lord Edward Cecil is Under-Secretary of Finance to the Egyptian Government.]

American Mills Shut Down.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

A telegram from Charlotte states that 152 cotton mills in North and South Carolina have shut down owing to drought.

THE ARCHER-SHEE CASE.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Naval Cadet Archer-Shee writes to the papers stating that the Admiralty, under the award of Lord Mersey, has paid him £7,120 costs and compensation.

THE CIRCUIT AEROPLANE RACE.

Benefit for M. Vedrines.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Over £2,000 has been subscribed for the benefit of M. Vedrines, who was beaten after a neck and neck race with Beaumont in the *Daily Mail* circuit contest.

THE VETO BILL CRISIS.

Effort to Re-unite the Unionists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

It will be necessary to hold two "no surrender" meetings on Friday, owing to the demand for tickets.

Lord Halsbury and Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be the chief speakers at the Chelsea Town Hall, and Lord Selborne, Mr. F. E. Smith K.C., and Sir Edward Carson, K.C., at the Holborn Town Hall.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Parliament Bill will not be taken in the House of Commons until the 8th inst.

A private dinner is being given at the House of Commons, to-night, in honour of Lord St. Andries, formerly Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, which, it is hoped, will re-unite the Unionists. Prominent members of both camps will attend.

Lord Lansdowne, in a letter to Lord Camperdown, points out that he has advised his supporters to abstain from voting, when the Parliament Bill is returned to the House of Lords. He, himself, will in no circumstances vote with the Government.

The papers consider that Lord Lansdowne's letter, in conjunction with the postponement of the consideration of the Bill in the House of Commons, means that the Government will be forced to create a limited number of peers.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Russian Protest.

TEHERAN, AUGUST 1.

The Russian Minister has protested to Persia against Mr. Shuster, one of the American Financiers in Persia, who has been appointed Treasurer-General undertaking the payment of charges of the Russian debt and other fixed charges on customs, declaring that M. Mornard, the Belgian administrator of Customs, must pay these as heretofore.

The Persian Government declares there has been no violation of the international agreement in making Mr. Shuster the paying officer of Customs as well as of all other administrations.

Persia has protested to the Russian Minister against the action of the Russian Consul General at Tabriz in forcibly rescuing the Governor of Ardebil, who was detained in house of Vice-Governor on the suspicion of abetting the rebellion of the Shahsevens.

The Situation at Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 1.

News from Shiraz dated 12th July, states: Chiefly with Government efforts to capture Luti Habib being unable to do this quietly he issued a notice on the 8th July that he would bombard the quarter where Habib was supposed to be in hiding. A notice said that the firing would commence on 8th evening and warned all self-respecting people to be out of the road by that time. The Governor warned Consul Knox that Europeans should not venture within the proscribed area towards the evening. A second notice was issued postponing firing on the ground that the next day being the birthday of Ali no firing had taken place till now. All that he did was to post men and three guns at various points in the Sadi quarter. All the disaffected of the town are supposed to have gathered and from that neighbourhood there has been a regular fusilade across the town every night. Last night a party from that quarter sallied the forts to capture the guns posted in the vicinity, but were repulsed. To-day all is quiet, the presence of the Kawam is entailing endless anxiety to the Consul.

PHILIPPINES' LEPER COLONY.

Foreign Patients not Allowed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1.

Owing to the Prohibitory Law, the United States Government is unable to accede to the request of Great Britain to send forty South Borneo lepers to the Philippines Leper Colony, where there has been a marked success in treating the disease.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Canadian Elections.

OTTAWA, AUGUST 1.

Mr. Sifton, an ex-Minister, in a Manifesto, says he is not a candidate, but he denounces a Reciprocity Agreement and hopes that thousands of Liberals will be patriotic enough to put the country before the party vote and preserve true lines of national development.

HOME CRICKET.

Indian Team's Good Score.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The match between the North of Scotland and the Indians is being favoured with fine weather. The home team batted first scoring 158. The Indians have so far compiled 193 for the loss of two wickets only. Meheromj is still not out with 116 to his credit. Warden bowled well and took six wickets for 31.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The result of the one mile Amateur Swimming Championship at Berwick is :—

Taylor	1
Battersby	2
Hatfield	3

Won by 10 yards. Time 23 mins., 35 1-2 secs., constituting a world's record.

The previous world's record was made two years ago at Southport by T. S. Battersby, also swimming in the mile amateur championship. His time was 24mins. 1 2-5secs.

The results of the mile amateur championship in and since 1900 have been as follows :—

		M.	S.
1900	J. A. Jarvis	26	26
1901	J. A. Jarvis	25	13 4-5
1902	J. A. Jarvis	25	32 2-5
1903	D. Billington	24	56 2-5
1904	D. Billington	27	18
1905	D. Billington	24	42 3-5
1906	H. Taylor	27	9
1907	H. Taylor	25	4 3-5
1908	F. E. Beaurepaire	25	15 2-5
1909	T. S. Battersby	24	1 2-5
1910	F. E. Beaurepaire	24	39 2-5

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Levee and Drawing-room at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The question as to who are to be at the Levee and Drawing-room to be held in Calcutta during the stay of Their Majesties has to be determined by the Court of St. James'. As far as those who have already made their debut at this Court, they need not have any apprehension as to their admissibility and they also hold the privilege of presenting their friends. Whether those on the Viceregal List are equally eligible is a problem, which must be left for solution by the Court of St James' itself. It would therefore be wise for those, who have not the entree to the Court of St. James', to secure presentation by their friends who hold this privilege. It is believed that the question has been referred Home, and directly orders are received as to dates of the functions and procedure of presentation, no time will be lost in making them public. Meanwhile no official information is forthcoming.

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Captain G. Walton, 4th Punjabis, and for some years the popular Adjutant of the Simla Volunteer Rifles who has been appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Camp at the Delhi Durbar is now in Simla discussing and working out the details of the camp arrangements. Whatever Major Walton undertakes is well done and the authorities have indeed selected a capable officer. Elaborate arrangements are contemplated and necessary details are under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Apropos of the Press note issued by the Durbar Committee regarding possible outbreak of plague; next winter it may be stated that Delhi Division is showing a clean bill and Meerut, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar are free from plague.

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee, at this afternoon's monthly meeting, resolved to contribute a sum of rupees fifteen thousand towards the Coronation Fund to be opened in Rangoon to celebrate the Proclamation of the Coronation of the King and Queen at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911.

MEDALS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN OF BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government has issued the following Press Note :—

The Governor in Council has decided to present, on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar to be held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi on 12th December 1911, a Coronation medal to each pupil in the high middle, primary and special schools in the British districts of the Bombay Presidency, whether such schools are maintained by Government or by local or municipal bodies and including all recognised institutions whether aided or unaided. The medals will be struck at the Bombay Mint and will be of a uniform design approved by the Government of India for the whole of India. It is estimated that 675,000 medals will be required for the Bombay Presidency, the cost being about Rs. 54,000.

The Director of Public Instruction should arrange in direct communication with the Mint Master, Bombay, for the despatch of the medals to the several districts in the Presidency and should also make arrangements, in consultation with the district officers, for their distribution on 12th December 1911. The source from which this charge will be met will be indicated hereafter.

The Governor in Council trusts that the Native States under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government will join in this general arrangement, by distributing at their own expense these medals to all the pupils in their schools. The Political officers concerned are requested to bring the suggestion to the notice of the Durbars. Government estimate that about 172,000 medals would be required for all the schools in Native States excluding Lunawada, which has already purchased medals from a private firms. The Durbars may indent direct on the Mint Master, Bombay, or through the Political officers if that is found more convenient, for the number of medals they require. The cost, including packing and freight, will be about Rs. 8,000 per 100,000 medals.

The Mint Master, Bombay, is requested to arrange for the supply of about 820,000 medals for the Bombay Presidency, including Native States.

It is reported that private arrangements have already been made for the supply of Coronation medals to the Ahmedabad municipal schools and the Irish Presbyterian Mission Schools at Ahmedabad and Ranipur, at a cost of Rs. 325 and Rs. 60, respectively. Government will be glad to bear this cost if the bodies concerned will present their claims to the Director of Public Instruction.

THE SARACHAR DACOITY.

Suspicious Find at Mymensingh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, AUGUST 1.

In connection with the recent Sararchar political dacoity in the Mymensingh District, some further searches were made and yesterday Kader Nath Guha, a student of the local school, who was arrested on Saturday made a full statement. He said they were fourteen in the gang, of whom eight were of the Bajitpur quarter, and the others from different places. Besides these fourteen, others were also implicated as having active sympathy with the affair.

The wounded dacoit, who was arrested on the spot, was brought to Mymensingh in a palanquin on Saturday evening. His condition is said to be precarious, and his dying declaration was recorded. His name is Jatindra Lahiri, a student of the Dacca College, son of Babu Abani Lahiri, a big Zemindar of Kalipur, Mymensingh District.

LATER.

For greater safety, the confessing accused, Kedar, was sent to Mymensingh escorted by eight men of the armed police.

Yesterday morning three cartridges were found in front of the Police Station. It is surmised that somebody under cover of the night had stealthily sought an opportunity to commit violence on the investigating officers, but being unsuccessful fled leaving the cartridges behind.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

A meeting of the Burma Legislative Council is to be held on August 19th when two bills will be introduced, viz., the Burma Reforms and Village Amendment Bill and the Burma Forest Amendment Bill.

THE Haytian Government has, according to the *New York Herald*, informed the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, that it refuses to accede to their resent demand for the settlement of its outstanding debts within three months. The commission of foreigners which has the matter in hand announces that at the end of the three months, steps will be taken to effect a settlement through diplomatic channels with or without the participation of the Government.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

"At Home" to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were guests this evening of the National Indian Association at an "At Home" which was given at the Council Hall. A large gathering of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Lamb, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Sardar Mirikar, Sardar and Mrs. Panse, Sardar Nowroji Pudumji and Miss Byramji Pudumji, Mrs. Barbhade, Mrs. Doran, Sardar Kaikobad, Col. and Miss Finch, Major and Mrs. Dyson and others. Their Excellencies who were accompanied by Captains Mitchell and Drumond, A.-D.-C's., arrived about 6 p.m. and remained for over an hour. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through, among those who contributed items being Miss Westmacott, Mrs. Byatt, Captain Drummond, Miss Byramjee, Mrs. Lyons, Miss Dustoor and the members of a Hindu Dramatic Company.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Another Sepoy Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

Another Pathan sepoy of the 27th Baluchis, named Lance Naik Sanab Gul, was placed on trial to-day before the same Court Martial as yesterday, and was charged with being in possession of Government property knowing it to be stolen.

Sergeant Patterson, of the Peshawar Cantonment Police, said, that in consequence of receiving a telegram from the Officer Commanding the 127th Baluchis at Poona, he searched 24 men of the 127th Baluchis, who were proceeding on furlough at the Peshawar City Station platform at 6 a.m., on 14th July on the arrival of the Calcutta Mail. While the search was proceeding, the prisoner offered one of his men a rupee to remove his bag to another spot. His kit was promptly searched and in a gunny bag they found fifty-nine 303 cartridges 32 of which were British Government make, and the rest of private manufacture, 10 Mauser revolver cartridges in clip, nine other revolver cartridges of which seven were Government pattern, three magazines, five rifle but eight back sights concealed in one of the magazines, a striker, an indicator and five swival rings. Each man carried his own kit and was standing behind it. Witness was corroborated by two of his men.

JAM OF JAMNAGAR.

His views on Foreign Travel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 1.

The address recently given by the Borah community of Rawalpindi to Prince Ranjit Singhji which was read out by the Hon'ble Mr. Adamji Mamooji, originally a subject of Jamnagar State, contained one sentence as follows :—"When the news of his having laid claim to the throne of Jamnagar first reached the country, the grey haired men with orthodox ideas shook their heads in dubiousness." Prince Ranjitsinghji, in reply, pointed out that his claim to the ancestral Gadi dated from 1879, the date of his adoption when he was only seven years old; that some of the ablest Indians, lawyers, judges and score of public men, were educated in England and that there should not be any scepticism in regard to the Ruling Chiefs educated in England.

VIRULENT CHOLERA NEAR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out at Arkonam, an important railway junction on the M. and S. M. Railway, and several deaths are reported. The attacks include the railway staff and their families have rushed into Madras for safety. The latest report is that the epidemic is spreading in the adjacent villages.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A COINER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1,

The Assistant Sessions Judge, Bangalore City, to-day sentenced Venkatappa of Chintamani, Kolar District, to five years' regorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or additional four months, for the offence of counterfeiting the King's coin. The case was committed by the Malur Magistrate, the proved facts being that the accused who is a jeweller was apprehended in his shop on May 31st. In the shop were instruments for counterfeiting coin and several spurious half and quarter rupee pieces, together with moulds and pencil tracings of the current coinage. The Judge complimented the police on the success of their raid and prosecution.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF A FIRM.

Proprietress' Claim for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe, were engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by Grace Josephine D'Cunha against the judgment of Mr. Justice Harington dismissing her suit claiming damages of three lakhs of rupees against the Alliance Bank of Simla, and nine others.

Mr. Hannah who appeared for the appellant said that she was the proprietress of the Civil and Sanitary Engineering Co, the bank advanced certain sums of money and eventually the management of the firm was made over to Messrs. Bird and Co. After four years it was ruined and the account showed a loss of two and a half lakhs of rupees. The case was conducted in the Court of first instance by the lady in person and she based her case on the last two claims. Counsel submitted that the appellant charged the bank, Messrs Bird and Co and Mr. Sparkes as being members of a conspiracy to injure her, its affairs as to depreciate its value and obscuring its identity so as to deceive its customers. The case is proceeding.

THE HEDJAZ.

Cholera at Basra.

The following instruction has been received in Bombay from the Government of India :—

It is reported that cholera has re-appeared at Basra. Please warn pilgrimes and others proceeding to that port and check departure as far as possible.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON A MAGISTRATE.

Brahmin Arrested with a Dao.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The Howrah Magistrate's Court yesterday, about noon, was a scene of the wildest excitement, when the news spread that an unknown Brahmin armed with a "dao" had rushed into an ante-room in the Court, with the intention, it is alleged, of making a murderous attempt on the life of Mr. K. N. Mitter, Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah. On Monday, Mr. Mitter went into the Court ante-room, which he utilises for the transaction of purely official business, by a back entrance, which is strictly private and inaccessible to the public. The accused, who is a tall and well-built up-country Brahmin, had been seen loitering for sometime in the court-room facing the ante-room, but no notice was taken of his conduct as he was mistaken for a policeman in plain clothes. He was wearing a sort of cloth-band, something similar to those worn by policemen.

He appeared to hear a slight noise, caused by the movement of a chair and coming to the conclusion that the Magistrate had arrived and taken his seat, first spoke to his orderly and then rushed into the room. The orderly caught hold of the stranger, and pushed him out. While the orderly was questioning the stranger, Munshi Hafiz Rahman, the Magistrate's bench clerk, interfered and called other constables to turn the accused out. The latter took advantage of the confusion that prevailed, and giving a violent push to the orderly again rushed into the ante-room. This time a constable ran after the accused and seized him. The bench clerk also rushed into the room, and got between the Sub-Divisional Officer and the accused.

Perceiving that something was concealed in the accused's clothes, the bench clerk smartly pulled it out, when it turned out to be a newly purchased "dao." The accused, who made a desperate struggle for liberty, was quickly overpowered. He then feigned insanity, and in his screams stated that he had called for the express purpose of petitioning the Lieutenant-Governor against some grievance, but what that grievance was he did not say. Mr. Mitter directed the accused to be remanded for medical observation.

It is reported that the accused was associated with a case in which Ram Gopal Tewary, a Brahmin of the Pertabgath district, was recently convicted and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer to four years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges, in connection with obtaining fraudulent civil court decrees against a village school master, with whom he had been on bad terms.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WEIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1.

Mr. John Weir, M. A., died at his residence "Ringwood", Highground, last night of hepatitis at the age of 49, and his loss to the Mysore Educational Department will be greatly felt. He joined the service in 1890 as principal of the Maharajah's College, and a few years ago succeeded Mr. H. T. Bhabha, as Inspector-General of Education. Mrs. Weir is at present in England.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Mr. Weir, which took place this afternoon, was attended by the Resident and his First Assistant, the Collector, the Chief Engineer, the Principal of the Central College, the General Secretary to the Mysore Government, the Second Councillor, the Dewan's Secretary, the Conservator of Forests, Colonels P. Gordon, W. Beevor, C. A. Johnston Bereeton and R. Stephen, Major Stabdage and Hudson, Messrs. Norris, Travels, P. Bowring, etc., and about a hundred Hindu students from the Central College. The graveside ceremony in the Ossor Road Cemetery was performed by the Rev. O. Jervis of St. Mark's.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

In a public meeting held in the Victoria Hall this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Srinivasa Iyengar the following resolution was carried after an animated discussion of two hours duration :—"That this meeting records its approval of the general principles of Mr Basu's Civil Marriage Bill but is of opinion that the operation of the Bill should be restricted for the present to intermarriage among Hindus."

The second and only other resolution was as follows :—

"That this meeting is of opinion that in view to the state of affairs ordinarily resulting from the adoption of minor girls by dancing girls and other prostitutes an explanation be added to Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code to the effect that the adoption shall be presumed to be for purposes of prostitution and that the burden of proving the contrary shall be with the persons alleging the same.

A JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COMILLA, AUGUST 1.

A case of assault brought by a punkah coolie against Captain Christine, Civil Surgeon, was heard yesterday by the Additional District Magistrate. The Civil Surgeon admitted the assault, and pleaded justification by saying that the man had peeped into his bedroom. The Magistrate accepted the defence, and acquitted the Civil Surgeon.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Mr. Harrison, District Judge, has delivered judgment in the breach of promise case brought by Miss Curtis, late a nurse in the Walker Hospital, against Mr. Mackenzie, who was employed for some time in the firm of Messrs Plomer and Co., local Chemists.

The Judge held that a clear case of breach of promise had been made out, and awarded damages of Rs. 1,500 with costs against the defendant.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

It is stated that the question of the trans-Persian Railway is once more under consideration. A number of Russians who are concerning themselves in the project were in London a month or so ago, and were pressing their views in various quarters.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Mulla Powindah Goes to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

A frontier correspondent reports that the Nawab of Dir and his brother, Mian Gul Jan, have patched up a peace and the Jandoni tribesmen are returning to their homes. The insurrection in Upper Swat against the Nawab has also died down. There are rumours of raiding bands being on the move on the Mahsud border, but no overt act of violence has yet been committed. It is said that Mulla Powindah has gone to Kabul on his annual visit, leaving Mahsud affairs in the hands of his lieutenants.

The recent disturbances in Swat and on Dir border are regarded as temporarily settled. At all events the Nawab of Dir and Mian Gul have come to terms. So far as is known, the Khan of Barwa has not yet been released by the Nawab.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

Precautions against Imported Enteric Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

In the course of the annual report of the Simla Municipality for the past year the Committee discuss the question of public health at some length. Diarrhœa and dysentery were noticeable as frequent causes of death. Amongst European deaths, five were due to heart failure, being cases of young persons under thirty and probably due to the elevation. Among Indians, pneumonia accounted for 47 deaths, but as the number reported in the previous years was 94, there, it is stated, is undoubtedly some error in the returns. Infant mortality decreased, only 118 cases having been reported against 131 in 1901-10. The greatest number was due to fever and cough, meaning probably bronchitis or pneumonia. The few cases of diarrhœa point to a pure water supply, whilst the cases of respiratory disease denote overcrowding and insanitary conditions. Of infectious diseases four are notifiable in Simla at present viz., plague, cholera, small-pox and enteric fever. No cases of plague occurred in Simla, but during the rains an interesting epizootic occurred amongst rats. All over Simla the 'post mortem' appearances were similar to those of plague animals. Experiments showed interesting results, but the disease was not fatal to guinea pigs.

Cholera broke out in the Simla hill states, 99 cases being reported with 54 deaths, but only one case which did not prove fatal occurred within the municipal limits. Suitable precautions are being taken to keep the disease out. There were 18 cases in 1909-10.

Enteric fever caused some anxiety. There were 33 cases reported this year of which 10 were contracted out of Simla against 15 and 9 in 1909-10. Of the remaining 23 14 cases occurred amongst Europeans and eleven amongst natives. Patients who are sent to the hills to recuperate after an attack of enteric fever undoubtedly bring the disease in. Steps have now been taken to ascertain the names of all those who have recently suffered from enteric fever before they enter Simla, and precautionary measures will be taken against the spread of the disease from these cases. The report points out that the cost of living is steadily going up and the increase per head of taxation is Rs. 15-10-11.

RAILWAY BRIDGE RENDERED UNSAFE BY FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, AUGUST 1.

The heavy flood has caused the Dussai Bridge, near Mariani, unsafe for trains. Transhipment was necessary to-day. The probable duration of the block is not yet ascertained.

INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Return to Bombay.

YESTERDAY afternoon the native town and bazars of Bombay were visited by the Indian troops who returned to Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," after participating in the Coronation Festivities in London. The 'Dufferin' arrived in harbour in the morning and anchored in the stream opposite the Apollo Bunder until 1 p.m. She then moved towards the Dock and about 2 p.m. the troops landed. The Contingent in addition to British Officers included Sikhs, Baluchis, Pathans, Moplas and other troops and represented every Cantonment and Military Station of India.

Colonel Tighe, on account of stress of work has not returned. General Birdwood, C.B., was in command on board the "Dufferin." Major Climo, D.S.O., was in charge of the Indian Coronation Contingent. General Birdwood landed at the Ballard Pier from a Government launch. Almost all the Indian Officers landed at the Apollo Bunder, while the men landed in the Docks.

The voyage was an uneventful one, and though the monsoon had made the sea rough and weather inclement all the men seemed to have fared satisfactorily.

The Indian troops, when questioned by friends and relations of whom a very large number had collected in the Docks, stated that they liked the English climate much and that the changeable weather did not affect their health. They also expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made on board during both voyages. On their return voyage the troops marched past before Sir Archibald Hunter.

The Indian troops appear to be mightily impressed by what they saw in London, and by the power and splendour of the Empire as displayed during the Coronation Festivities and various functions. What they described with a considerable amount of pride was the presentation of Coronation medals to them by the King-Emperor on the 30th June.

The troops disperse to-morrow and start for their respective stations.

The following are the names of the British Officers of the Contingent, who arrived yesterday :—

Brig-General W R Birdwood, C B (Commanding
Lieut-Col H D Watson, C I E 5th Gurkhas
Major S H Climo D S O, 2nd Punjabis
Major J Hill, 15th Sikhs
Major F W Thomas, 44th Infantry
Major F M J Molyneux, 12th Cavalry
Major M W Henderson, 29th Cavalry
Major B Ellwood, 31st Lancers
Capt G C L Keraes, I M S
Capt H G Stiles-Webbs, I M S
Capt C T Morris, 82nd Punjabis
Capt J B Egerton, 23rd Cavy (Adjt)
Capt G Lewis, 28th Horse
Capt G C Loch, 3rd Gurkhas
Lieut E R P Berryman, 30th Garhwalis
Lieut P F Pope, 1st Brahmans
Lieut Hon M W R de Courcy, 32nd Pioneers
Lieut Bala Saheb Daphle, N I Land Forces
Col J Binning, 2nd Calcutta Vol
Lieut Col J A W Spence, Lucknow Vols
Major D D Khanbatta, Poona Vol
Major H Hawkins, Punj Vol
Major J F Graham, Madras Artillery Vol
Captain L G Miller, St Michael School Cadets
Capt H Hobbs, Calcutta Fort Defence Vol
Capt C J Mackay, Eastern Bengal Vol
Major A M Anscombe, Baluchistan Vol
Major A S Turner, 2nd Berks Regt
Capt A A Mercer, 2nd Dorset Regt
Capt R R Willis, 1st Lancs Fus
Lieut W E Mann, R H A
Lieut E A Crawford, R G A
2nd Lieut J E F Montague, R G A
Condr Bristow, S and T C
Condr Jones, I M L
Assist Surg McDonall, I S, M D
Ag Sergt Major Coggan Vol Staff
Inspector Andrades, Aden Police

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Present Position.

[BY MR. H. S. L. POLAK.]

In order that the present situation in South Africa may be adequately understood, it is necessary briefly to recall a few important circumstances and to keep clearly in view the principles that have been, and in some respects are still involved.

It is now ancient history that the main controversy has raged over the anti-Asiatic legislation, whose enforcement was attempted, first by the Transvaal Government and subsequently by the Government of the Union of South Africa. The Registration Act of 1907, imposed communal degradation upon the entire Indian population of the Transvaal and a religious insult upon the Mahomedan section of it. It was unanimously felt that the self-respect of the community was at stake and it was decided to oppose the enforcement of the measure by passive resistance. So far, it was mainly the interests of the resident Indian community that were attacked, though the prestige of the Indian people was also in a very considerable degree involved. But in the same year, it became evident that an attack was to be made deliberately upon Indian national and Asiatic racial sentiment, by the enactment of the Transvaal Immigration Law, whose operation, jointly with that of the afore-mentioned Registration Law resulted in the absolute exclusion of British Indians by reason alone of their race. For the first time in the history of a self-governing British Dominion, a law had been enacted that was virtually an "Indians Exclusion Act." At once the Transvaal Indian community recognised its duty to India and flatly refused even to acknowledge the validity of the measure. They claimed that if the Registration Act were repealed according to their demand, the Immigration Law would be innocuous, for immigration would then be restricted not for reasons of race, but because the intending immigrant would be unable to pass education, financial, and other tests of a general theoretical application. The question of the restriction of immigration was in no way involved, but only of the manner in which it was to be done. Since the year 1897, there has been definite restriction of Indian immigration into South Africa first, by the Natal Immigration Restriction Acts, latter by those of the Cape Colony, and subsequently the Peace Preservation Ordinance of the Transvaal. But whereas, up to the year 1907, Indian immigration was restricted by legislation of general theoretical application, tempered by administrative differentiation, it was now proposed to lock, bolt and bar the door of the Transvaal against the entry of Indians, no matter what might be their status or degree of fitness. The passive resistance movement continued until the compromise of 1908, when it was suspended upon the promise of General Smuts to repeal the Registration Act of 1907, provided voluntary registration were satisfactorily effected. Upon his own admission some months later, it was "satisfactorily effected," but he repudiated his pledge, which had not been reduced to writing, and declined to repeal the Act. The struggle commenced anew and in order to deflect the considerable amount of outside sympathy that was being given to the Indian cause, General Smuts introduced

ANOTHER REGISTRATION

law, whereby voluntary registrants were removed from the operation of the earlier law, but the 1907 Act was not repealed nor was the race-bar removed, so far as immigration was concerned, and the struggle continued. Its subsequent history requires no elaboration, but it is necessary to emphasise once more the fact, in view of certain recent criticism that what the Transvaal Indians have always had consistently demanded, has been the repeal of the Registration Act of 1907, and the substitution of "racial equality in law," so far as immigration is concerned, for the racial bar with which it was sought to insult the Indian people. In order to prove their tonafides and to meet the charge that what was really wanted by the Indian Community was to flood the Transvaal with an enormous number of Indians who had no pre-war residence there, the leaders of the community publicly announced that they would not in practice oppose an education test for Indians of almost prohibitive severity, for they were fighting for the recognition of the great principle of racial equality in law within the Empire, and not for loaves and fishes. Indeed more than 3,500 men have been

IMPRISONED FOR THE MAINTENANCE

of that principle; other thousands have left the country rather than submit to intolerable conditions; hundreds of businesses have been ruined and families broken up in the cause of India's national honour; whilst large numbers of South African Indians have cheerfully submitted to deportation and at least two men have died directly as a result of hardships endured, in the same great cause. Though the admission of this principle had been many times refused by the South African Union Government and its predecessor in office the provisional settlement that has recently been announced at last concedes it. The Registration Act of 1907 is to be repealed and equality under the law as to immigration is to be substituted for the racial disqualification that now disfigures the Transvaal Statute Book. To say then, as some critics have done, that Mr. Gandhi has surrendered, is to display a woeful [illegible] inexcusable ignorance of the facts of the case. [illegible] has been neither surrender nor compromise. The Union Government has [illegible] principle, but [illegible] matters of detail given more than [illegible] in 1908.

THE OPEN DOOR WIDE OPEN DOOR WAS NEVER IN ISSUE.

So far as the Indians of South Africa are concerned, they have for the past decade, recognised the peculiar position in South Africa, and the reality of the race and colour prejudice of the European Colonists. It has been enough that they should fight for the open door in theory. It may be generations before the practice approximates to the theory, and during that time public opening in South Africa must be educated and converted. To demand, therefore, the open door in practice to-day, is to demand the impossible. It is not practical politics, but on the strength of this to urge again, as some critics have done, that Mr. Gandhi has tied the hands of the people of India in regard to this demands as to equal citizenship, as a matter of practice, within the Empire, is absurd. No Indian in South Africa can bind the Indian people, who may make demands (however little likelihood there is of their being acceded to) which the Transvaal Indians, or for that matter the Indians of South Africa are not in a position to make. I should add here that the provisional settlement, which becomes finally effective only by subsequent legislation, applies only to the Transvaal problem and not generally to the Problem of Indian Immigration into South Africa under an Immigration law applying to the whole Union, which must be dealt with separately. The danger to be feared here is that, although the condition at the Cape and in Natal differ fundamentally from those obtaining in the Transvaal, the Union Government may endeavour to restrict Indian Immigration as rigorously for those two provinces as circumstances have enabled it to do for the Transvaal. This, if permitted, would cause grave injury to existing Indian Interests in the Coast provinces, as it would prevent traders resident therein from obtaining necessary and confidential assistance from India, as they can do under existing laws. But though

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

may have been partially solved the question of the treatment of resident, Indians remain a burning one. Taking the Union, province by province, we find that in the Transvaal, though it is not possible under the old law of 1885 to compel Indians to reside in locations for trading and residential purposes, attempts are now being made by the joint operations of the Gold Law and the Township's Act of 1908 to compel them to leave the premises where they have been carrying on their business for years and the only alternative to what is really compulsory degradation in locations, is virtually, compulsory withdrawal from the country at enormous financial sacrifice. Whilst Indians are prohibited by the old Republican law from legally owning fixed property the Courts have recognised the holding of such property in equitable trust for them by European friends but the two above-mentioned laws if effectively enforced, will result in the annulment of such trusts, the penalising of the European Trustees, and the confiscation of the properties. Municipal Ordinance has just been gazetted providing for the refusal of hawkers, pedlars, washermen, trolley and ghaary drivers, and other similar licences without the right of appeal to the Courts. This measure if assented to, will maintain the municipal disfranchisement of Indian Rate-payers and ruin many hundreds of inoffensive people. There is no doubt that, if attempts are made to enforce these measures, the Indian Community will unanimously resort to

passive resistance once more, for their livelihood will be in most serious jeopardy. In Natal,

THE DEALERS' 'LICENSES' ACT

is still directed entirely against Indian traders. Whilst some small relief has been secured by the amending law of 1909, granting the right of appeal to the Court, where the issue of renewals of trading licenses is refused, every attempt is being made by the licensing authorities to convert such licenses into new licenses against the refusal of which there is no right of appeal. Thus it is becoming difficult for a son to succeed to his father's business; it is almost impossible for an Indian trader to take a partner; it being held that this creates a new interest; and transfers of licenses are almost unheard of so that an Indian trader is unable to obtain the full market value of his business. Only recently the application was refused of the Natal Indian Traders Ltd., a lawfully registered Limited liability company, some 90 per cent. of whose shareholders are colonial-born Indians for the transfer to them of an existing Indian license in an Indian quarter at Durban for the carrying on of a business manned by and carried on with Indians. It will appear thus that even Indians born in South Africa find avenues of livelihood closed to them by the arbitrary decision of a Licensing Officer, backed up by a Council or a Board composed, as a rule, of the Indians' business rivals. The £3 annual tax imposed upon all Indians (males from 16 years onwards and females from 13 years onwards) who do not choose to re-enslave themselves under indenture, or who for a variety of reasons are undesirous of returning to India, continues to operate as a direct incentive to crime, family desertion, and female shame. The tax is

DEMORALISING THE WHOLE INDIAN COMMUNITY,

and it is not impossible that a passive resistance struggle may commence in Natal to secure the repeal of this iniquitous impost, which General Smuts has refused. The Amending Act of 1910 given magistrates discretion to exempt Indian women who are to old or feeble or indigent to pay the tax, has scarcely at all relieved the situation, for magistrates in some cases, do not exercise the discretion allowed them; others, again, exercise it in a limited degree, whilst a very few give full effect to the law. Although the Natal Education Commission of 1908, animadverted most strongly upon the callous negligence of the employers in omitting to provide for the education of the children of their indentured employees the Government has taken no steps whatever to give effect to the Commission's recommendations. The one employer who did, at his own expense, provide education for the children on his estate, closed his school to avenge the action of the Government of India in prohibiting the further recruitment of Indian labour for Natal. The only education that is to-day received by thousands of poor Indian children is the degradation of their mothers and of what are, in only too many instances, their putative fathers, who outnumber the mothers by three to one.

THE CAPE COLONY INDIANS,

though far better, off than their brethern in the other provinces still complain of the harsh incidence of the immigration laws and the Dealers' Licenses Act. The immigration laws are most autocratically enforced. It has recently been held that if a resident Indian, who has left the Province upon a permit entitling him to return within a period of one year, exceeds by even a few days the duration of his permit, he may be and is excluded as a prohibitive immigrant, and it makes no difference that he may have his family and his business in the Colony. Constant attempts are being made by the Immigration Officers of both Natal and the Cape to evade the orders of the court and the Chief immigration Officer of the Cape Colony has just been convicted, by a full bench of the Supreme Court, of gross contempt of court and fined heavily for deporting an Indian whose detention the Court had ordered. So far as the Licensing Law is concerned, practically the same facts apply as in Natal, except that there is no right of appeal, even against the refusal of the renewal of an existing trade license.

In the Orange Free State, though hitherto a few Indians have been allowed to enter the province in a menial capacity, even this has now, on the authority of General Smuts, been prevented.

It will readily be seen that criticism should be hushed even were it valid, and particularly as the facts show that it is not, in the face of such an appalling tragedy as reveals itself in South Africa.

I venture to urge that the people of India should not rest until a vast improvement in the situation in South Africa is brought about. Public opinion in India may do very much to ameliorate it and I trust that everything possible will be done to co-ordinate the many efforts to relieve it that are being made in the various parts of India.

MR. TAFT AND THE BRITISH TREATY.

Negotiations Concluded.

Addressing a large audience at Atlantic City on July 7, the President added his assurances to those already made by Sir Edward Grey that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty had successfully passed the shoals of negotiation, says the "Morning Post" of July 1[illegible] spoke as follows:—"I am glad to say that [illegible]day reached such a point in the negotiati[illegible] of universal arbitration with one of the G[illegible]wers that we can confidently predict the s[illegible] satisfactory treaty." The President once [illegible]stress upon the elimination in the pe[illegible]h treaty of the clauses excepting from arbitration questions of vital interest and national honour, though he continued:—"The treaty in one [illegible] instead of making arbitration necessary, interpose the meditation of a year between the happening of the differences and the bringing of the matter to arbitration with the growing possibility, as the ruffled feelings of the nation may be smoothed out by time, that the differences may be adjusted by mediation instead of by judicial action, but holding judicial action as an ultimate resort to prevent war." It is hoped by the President that similar treaties may eventually be concluded with half a dozen European Powers.

SATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

The speech has been received here with lively satisfaction, inasmuch as it allays all doubts as to the signature of the treaty at an early date. It had been feared that it might have been postponed to make it synchronise with the conclusion of the German and French treaties, of which one, at any rate has not, so far, made much progress. That the United States latest and most important effort in the interests of international peace should be inaugurated with the co-operation of Great Britain is felt moreover, to be eminently fitting.

Whether the treaty will come into force this summer is still uncertain. Even if it be signed in the next few weeks it is quite possible that the Senate will not seriously take up the question of ratification until next winter.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent writes under date of July 10:—

It is expected that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty will be transmitted by the President to the Senate next week, but Senators stated to-day that they anticipated no action in regard to the Convention during this season, but expected that it would receive consideration immediately after the reassembling of Congress next December. The Reciprocity Bill, it is now the general belief, will be voted on in two weeks time. Before the end of to-day's session the amendments brought forward by Mr Cummins, of Iowa, will be voted down, and the action of the Senate in refusing to accept any amendments will show the impossibility of the opponents of the measure being able to make any changes in the Bill. There are a good many speeches which are intended for home consumption and cannot in any way affect the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, have signed the first schedule dealing with the pecuniary claims existing between the United States and Great Britain, and the terms of their submission to arbitration under the special agreement signed last August. The aggregate amounts to several million dollars, and some of the claims are of long standing, even dating from the war of 1812. It is understood that the claims will be arbitrated upon by a Commission consisting of representatives of the two countries and a disinterested umpire.

MR. HAWKINS, Executive Engineer, Madras Presidency will succeed Mr. Wilmot as Under Secretary, P. W. D., Government of India. Mr. Wilmot will proceed on leave prior to reverting to his appointment in the United Provinces.

THE WIVES OF RESIDENT INDIANS.

Old Established Right in Jeopardy.

In the Supreme Court (Transvaal Division) on the 30th ultimo, A. Isinalji applied for an order upon the Registrar of Asiatic compelling him to issue a permit so as to allow the applicant's wife to enter the Transvaal.

Mr. Gregorowski appeard for the applicants; Mr. F. W. Beyers (acting AttorneyGeneral) for the respondent,

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Wessels said that in this case the applicant, Adam Isinalji, was entitled to be in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Immigration Act, and now asked that a woman, named Rassu, should also be allowed to come into the Transvaal as the wife of the applicant. If the woman is the wife of the applicant, then he was certainly entitled to ask that she be allowed to enter the Transvaal But if she is not his wife, but a concubine, then she was not entitled to enter his Province. The Registrar of Asiatics was not satisfied that Rassu was the wife of the applicant, and consequently refused to grant her permission to enter the Transvaal. Now, the Registrar, in exercising his discretion in such cases, must act judicially, and if the Court is satisfied that the proof of a marriage tendered by the applicant was sufficient, and that Rassu was the wife of the applicant, then the Court would order him to allow her to come in. So the whole question depended upon whether she was his wife or not, which was a mixed question of fact and law. His Lordship then referred to the affidavits and the facts of the case. On June 8, 1905, Adam Isinalji obtained an Asiatic registration certificate, which stated that he had a family in India, and that his wife's name was Asa. Thereafter, on June 22, 1908, he made an application for registration as an Asiatic adult, and again gave his wife's name as Asa, residing in India. But in his application now before the Court he says that in 1907 he had already divorced his wife Asa and had married his present wife Rassu. The reason he says why he gave his wife's name in 1905 as Asa instead of Rassu was owing to a moment of forgetfulness. This excuse seemed absurd. Mr, Gregorowski suggested another explanation, but not the explanation given by the applicant. In support of the applicant's statement that he had divorced Asa and married Rassu he brings a number of affidavits of friends, who are all resident in this country, and none of them knows anything of the divorce and there was nothing to show that the divorce had ever taken place. It may be that the Mohammedan law of divorce was very lax but the Court was unacquainted with that law, and the passage cited by Mr. Gregorowski from Binge in proof of it was meaningless. Mere reference to a textbook was not sufficient to prove the law of India. Before his Lordship could say what the law was upon the point he would require the evidence of a person learned in that law, and therefore he must hold that the divorce was not proved. Mohammedans were allowed more than one wife, but under the Ordinance.

ONLY ONE WIFE.

Could be admitted to this Province, and that must be a woman who actually was a wife. Nor could the matter be settled in the circumstances of the case on the ground that a marriage must be presumed.

The next question was whether the Court ought to grant a temporary order allowing the woman to come into the country until the question of divorce was settled. This was a case in which a temporary order should be granted, if it could be granted, and it was humane to grant such an order, but neither under the Act nor under the Proclamation has the Court any right temporarily to admit an Indian into this Province. But the matter had been entirely taken out of the hands of the Court by the Act, and if his Lordship did grant such an order he would be acting arbitrarily and in a manner he was precluded from doing under the law. Therefore the application must be refused, with cost.—"Transval Leader,"

PUBLIC PROTESTS.

The Chairman of the British India Association addressed the following letter, dated the 5th instant, to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria.

Sir,—My Association has had its notice drawn to a recent judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, wherein the learned Judge remarked that, even if a person were lawfully married under the laws of the country of his previous domicile to more than one wife, he could not under the Immigration Law bring more than one wife. As this dictum is calculated to affect a large portion of the community represented by my association, I am desired to inquire whether it will affect the practice hitherto followed of allowing more than one wife of Mahommedan residents of Province to enter it,

On the same date the Chairman of the Hamidia Islamic Society wrote to the Minister as under:—

Sir,—The attention of my Society has been drawn to the judgment delivered by Justice Wessels in the matter of the application of an Indian Mahommedan lady who endeavoured to enter this Province in the right of her husband. I am not at present desired by my Society to touch upon the merits of the case. But I am to express the opinion of the Society on the learned Judge's remark that no person could bring more than one wife into the Transvaal. My Society begs to draw the Government's attention to the fact that Mahomedans have been hitherto permitted without any difficulty to bring more than one wife. My Society trusts that the practice referred to will be continued, in spite of the learned Judge's dictum. My Society need hardly inform the Government that polygamy is a recognised institution in India, and that it has religious sanction.

My Society requests an early and reassuring, reply so as to enable it to allay anxiety among the Mahomedan population in the Transvaal.

VEILED LADY IN A RED CAR.

Attempt to Explode Harbour Mines.

A daring attempt is reported to have been made in mysterious circumstances to explode the greater part of the submarine defence mines protecting the entrance to the great French war harbour of Toulon.

About nine o'clock on the evening of July 8, a quartermaster named Marozelli, who, with another petty officer called Folgard, has the sole guard over the La Vieille torpedo station, was making his nightly round with a lantern. On coming to the submarine station on the La Piastre battery he noticed that the door was ajar. This station is the centre where meet the wires connected with the system of submarine mines in the main roadstead of Toulon, and is consequently one of the most important points in the whole of the harbour defence works.

The quartermaster gently pushed the door, and, encountering resistance, threw, his whole weight against it. It gave way suddenly, and two men, springing out, set upon him. Folgard ran up on hearing his comrade's cries for help and a desperate struggle began, Whilst it was in progress a red motor-car in which was seated a woman, her head and face covered with a thick veil, had stolen up and stopped in the woods on the Sablettes road, which runs along the side of the torpedo station.

After ten minutes' fierce fighting the two strangers who where of massive build, broke away and, clambering over the wall dropped on the roadway. The petty officers sprang after them and the fight began again on the road. Suddenly the red motor-car glided into the middle of the road and the two strangers jumped in. One seized the steering-wheel and in a few seconds they had vanished in the darkness of the night. It is considered certain that the strangers were detected in the act of firing the harbour mines but the authorities have no idea of their identity. The quartermaster and the petty officer are to be severely punished for not having made use of their firearms.

MR SAUER, the Acting Prime Minister of the South African Union, is at present on a visit to Lourenco Marques, in the course of which he has inspected the harbour. He was entertained at an official dinner, at which he said that the present and projected improvements would render the harbour one of the best in the world. He intimated that the South African Union Government would welcome the introduction of further improvements, and would even offer as much assistance as possible to that end. He spoke of the great role played by Portugal in history, and expressed the hope that she would yet recover some of her former grandeur.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Substantial Concessions.

It was announced at half-past one this morningt says the "Times" of July 10, that the dockers and carters who have been on strike in Manchester and Salford would resume work to-day. Orders were given for the dock gates to be opened, and as all parties have now come to an agreement no further difficulty is anticipated. The last section to come to terms were the Carters and the Team Owners' Association, but late last night an agreement was reached on the following lines. The men are to accept the prevailing conditions of payment adopted by certain firms which have been mutually agreed upon as a temporary basis to work upon pending a permanent settlement during next month. The minimum wage of 25s. for single-horse drivers and 27s. for two-horse drivers was also agreed upon.

The display of military force in Salford on Saturday was very considerable. Two squadrons of the 16th Lancers arrived, one from Weedon and the other from Norwich. This augmentation caused much astonishment, as the town has been perfectly quiet since the arrival of the Scots Greys. Later in the day, however, it was made known that the Scots Greys had been ordered to return to York to prepare for their journey to Edinburgh to take part in the ceremonies attending the royal visit to Scotland, and that the Lancers had been deputed to take their place in Salford. The Scots Greys left for York in the evening.

THE DOCKERS' AGREEMENT.

The most important event of Saturday, however, was that, after discussions extending throughout the week, the Manchester Ship Canal Company arranged terms of settlement with the dock labourers, who struck work before the carters. Indeed, sympathy with the dockers was the avowed cause of the carters' suspension of work. The principal terms of settlement, which involve large concessions to the men and will cost the Canal Company many thousands of pounds a year, are as follows:—

The minimum wage to be increased from 4s. 6d. to 5s. for a nine hours' day; guarantee of a minimum of four hours when once a man has started work; all men to receive 1s. 6d. for disappointments if asked to work and then not allowed for some reason.

Overtime rates from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m. to be increased to time and a half; double time for bank holidays or national holidays, and from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.

An increase from 5s. to 5s. 6d. for the loading of general cargo; an increase from 4s. 6d. to 6s. for all shed men, casual checkers, and men discharging cargo.

The union is to be recognised in cases where disputes arise and in conditions of employment in many of the grades not mentioned are to be greatly improved.

This settlement was unanimously ratified at an enthusiastic but informal meeting of 4,000 dockers held on Saturday evening. Mr. James Wignall, the men's secretary said they had had a hard fight and had not got everything for which they contended but they had secured something on which to build for the future. Mr. Ben Tillett, the general secretary of the men's union, who also spoke, said that before he died he hoped to see a minimum wage of 1s. per hour paid to dock labourers. At another crowded meeting of dockers held yesterday the terms were unanimously accepted, and it was decided to resume work when the carters returned. Several speakers pointed out that the carters struck in sympathy with the dockers, and urged that it would be cowardly, now that the dockers' claims had been settled, to return to work, leaving the carters still engaged in conflict. A resolution was also passed unanimously protesting against the action of the Mayor of Salford in bringing soldiers into the town.

The chief event of Saturday in connection with the carters strike was the discharge of nearly one hundred of the carting staff of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the London Road Station. During the week those men had turned up at the yard each morning in the usual way and had taken out lorries, but they had turned back at the request of the pickets and declined to accept police escorts. On Saturday they were offered police escorts, and were informed that if they chose they would be provided with sleeping accommodation in the yards. They refused to consent to these conditions, and it was for this refusal that they were discharged. Later in the day they had an interview with Mr. Chapman, the local manager and it is understood that satisfactory terms were arranged, and that the men will present themselves for work this morning unfettered by Saturday's conditions

Yesterday morning at a mass meeting of railway carters in Manchester it was pointed out that the men had broken the provisions of the Conciliation Board scheme by ceasing work without giving notice, and the men, on the recommendation of the officials, decided to resume work, accepting the assurance of the railway officials that grievances in administration would be immediately attended to.

A conference of representatives of the London Port Authority, the shipowners, wharfingers, master lightermen, and the National Transport Workers Federation was held on July 10 to consider the application for improved rates of pay and conditions of labour in the Port of London. The Port Authority and the Oversea shipowners announced their willingness to make certain concessions, which however are to be further considered by the wharfingers and the short sea traders.

POSITIONS IN OTHER PORTS.

Hull—Some difficulty arose on July 8 owing to confusion in interpreting the terms of the agreement as to overtime, the dockers engaged in trading to near cotineatal ports claiming that they are entitled to a half-day holiday. In order not to set a precedent in paying overtime, the owner arranged to do without the dockers' services in the afternoon, and the point is to be submitted to Mr. Askwith.

Newcastle.—At a largely-attended meeting on July 9 of the Newcastle Carters' branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour it was decided not to work on any job in which non-union labour is employed. The quayside labourers on Tyneside have promised their support, as also have the members of the Transport Workers Federation which includes the tug-boatmen. It was also decided to give three months notice to abolish the Conciliation Board,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave on the recommendation of Medical Boards:—Captain T. W. Browne, R. A. M. C. from 5th July to 4th November; and Capt. C. Kelly, R. A. M. C. from 5th July to 4th January.

The grant of leave to the undermentioned officers has been concurred in:—Major C. W. Mainprise, R. A. M. C. for three months; Capt. G. Petit, R. A. M. C. for three months; and Major T. H. J.C. Godwin for four months.

Major T. B. Kelly, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in Ophthalmology with effect from 11th July, 1911.

SIMLA, AUGUST 1,

The following transfers have been approved:—

2nd. Lieut R. A. Spencer from 7th Battery to No. 12 Ammunition Column;

Lieut. Warton from 66th Battery to 7th Battery.

Lieut. Walsh from No. 12 Ammunition Column to 66th Battery.

Major General Sclater, Commanding Quetta Division, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

DEATH OF FATHER JANSEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

Reverend Father H. Jansen of the Roman Cathelic Mission, Burma, died at the General Hospital this afternoon after a long illness. Father Jansen, a Danish Architect, well versed in ecclesiastical designs, was brought out specially in connection with the erection of the splendid new Cathedral which was completed just two years ago at a cost of some 5 lakhs of rupees. In the course of his personal supervision of buildings a few years ago Father Jansen had a bad fall which crippled him for life. His only wish was to see the admirable work completed before his demise and this wish was granted him. The funeral takes place on Thursday morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. vs. Govt. Telegraphs.

In moderate weather there was a fair attendance at the Cooperage yesterday to see the Royal Garrison Artillery play the Government Telegraphs. The R. G. A. had a very easy win by no less than eleven goals to nil. It is almost unnecessary to say in face of the score that it was an extremely uninteresting game, but it was occasionally enlivened by some sprightly work by the Artillery forwards, and by the defensive play of the Telegraphs' goalkeeper, which at times was good. The Telegraph forward line showed, too, at rare intervals some promising beginnings of attack but a lack of decision and promptness always spoiled their efforts.

The game was mainly a procession of attacks by the R. G. A. team, who with a weak opposition, played in spite of their heavy score, below their form. Few minutes after the opening Fleming put up the first goal. Then for some time the Telegraph defence proved fairly capable, until both Kendall and Luff made miskicks they let Cooper through. Soon afterwards Fleming smartly volleyed in a pass from Cooper, while a fourth goal came from Roke.

In the second half Fleming first scored three goals in succession, and others followed by scorers in this order, Smith, Fleming, Kenny, McConaghey and Fleming.

Final score:—

R. G. A. ..... 11 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs ..... nil.

Teams:—

R. G. A.:—Goal Leary; backs, Turner and Kenny, half-backs, Clarke, Hunt and Stewart; forwards, Cooper, Roke, Fleming, McConaghey, and Smith.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS:—Goal, Moore; backs, Hewitt and Luff; half-backs, Birch, Westwood and Dyce; forwards, Green, Thoy, Devaz, Cocker and Taylor.

POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

Wednesday 9th August 1911. Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Tuesday 1st August 1911.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—Matiyela by Chaleureux, Throsle, Eva, Huka, Mafoota, Black Douglas by Wallace, Tertile, San Remo, Comet, Absentee, Gallileo, Bright Metal, Apologue, and Bambino.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—Little Laffy, Rozelmulook, Money Gold, Young Purvez, Harry Johnston, Sardina, Dawood Beg, Guinea Merchant, Hoojaz, Native Lad, Scottanal, Mulook, Ghalyum, Rangoon, Terror, Rightway, Mysore, Tressady, Bheema by Der Beg, and the Camel.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Chechan, Ashroff, Rajput, Lookman, Hinger, Fahad Beg, Shanwar, Woolwinder, Haree, Young Thara, Young Majub, Hishan, Fado, Pendil, Tachreet, Steward, Majesty, Crosus, Mudkoor, Abdul Malik, Grey Falcon, Sinclair, Zuffer Beg, Guinea, Mohru, Mezahim, Ordinary, Matheran Brazee, Mutroad, Prime Minister, Nasibdar Creditor, Shaear, Good Morning and Bay Middleton.

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Mujahid, Young Skylark, Clever Boy, 2nd Papa, Little Hero, Turkish General, Bulgaria, Baldur, Sir Albert, Kamalbaig, Flyer, Grafrey, Zelib, Thabit, Amran, Sathara, Separation, Khodravi, Kimberley, Takti Jamshed, Framroz, Dimshak, Ghill, Mexico and Sweden.

NOVICE PONY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Rupert, Village Girl, Leo, Grad, Encourage, Waimoho by Menschkoff, Kannie, Rolling Stone, Lorraine, Spring, Daisy, Borgie by Fariman, and Erchless.

CLOSED RACE. THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Major N. Campbell's Rolling Stone, Mr. J. B. Gough's Peveril, Major J. H. M. Davie's Lady Lomond, Captain G. Lucka's Warcloud, Mr. A. E. Eele's Farewell, Major Barlow's Sans Souci, Mr. J. Crawford's Batchelor's Knot, and Mr. Max Rmomil's Better Luck.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1.

The further results at the B. R. Volunteer Rifle Meeting this afternoon are as follows:—Matches (closed) 200 and 300 yards:—Vol Phillips 36, Rs. 10 Corple Coxe 36, Rs. 10; and Vol Roberts 35, Rs. 7;

Match 3 (closed) 300 and 200 yards':—Lieut. Campbell 38, Rs. 10; Corple De'monte 36, Rs. 7 and Vol Barnes 36, Rs. 6.

CRICKET.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by eleven runs. A feature of the match was Stirins' innings, he carrying his bat through the Commercial Gymkhana innings for 59. Scores:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA INNINGS.

I Stirins, not out	59
R E Fischer, c Lynne, b Gay ...	22
I W Grundy, c and b Lynne ...	0
A Ramsay, b Gay	8
R Briscoe, b Gay	3
C H Cro'e-Bea (Capt), c White, b Gay...	3
E Wilson, c Nash, b Lynne ...	4
E Wheeler, c White, b Fanniken	5
Cave, b Fanniken	0
Ballimore, c White, b Fanniken (Absent)	0
Extras ...	2
Total ...	106

Y. M. C. A. INNINGS.

Graveson, c Fischer, b Grundy ...	2
Lynne, c Wilson, b Briscoe ...	14
Aston, c Stirins, b Briscoe ...	32
Gay, c Ballimore, b Fischer ...	7
Nash (Capt), run out ...	11
Fanniken, not out	19
White, b Briscoe	0
Harris, c Ballimore, b Briscoe...	0
Benjamin, run out	2
Sassoon, run out	2
Farrington, b Grundy ...	0
Extras	6
Total ...	95

There will be a Rugby Football match on Thursday, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding) Regiment on the Cooperage at 6-15 p.m. It will be remembered that the West Ridings won the final match in the Tournament here last year.

Nearly 1,000 persons have died in various parts of the United States from the recent heat wave.

Statistics published by the American Interstate Commerce Commission show that on an average 30 persons a day are killed on American railways.

The official report of the recent small-pox outbreak in London, shows that one death occurred among 46 vaccinated patients, while nine deaths occurred among 22 unvaccinated patients.

The daughter of a Russian engineer named Trombeska has been arrested at Puzemsh, in Austrian Poland. She had in her possession plans of the local fortress and of various Austrian routes, and she confessed she was a spy in the employ of the Russian military authorities at Warsaw.

During a long run on a hot morning recently of the Poona Hunt one of the hounds, "Nestor," died from exhaustion. This was a hound which had made its name on the stage before being drafted out to Bombay, as it took a conspicuous part in "The Whip" at Drury Lane.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The improvement noticed yesterday has continued. The rainfall increased in North-East India, the Central Provinces and extended locally over the United Provinces and along Western Himalayas. The rainfall continued at Burma and the northern half of Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui, three inches; Tavoy, Minbu, Myitkyin and Tezpur, one and a half, Bogra and Patna, three; Gorakhpur, four; Bheradun, one; Bahraich, Murree, Seoni, Raipur and Chanda, two; Akola, three; Amraoti and Nizamabad, one; and Gopalpur, four.

The excessive temperatures hitherto prevailing in the United Provinces are now disappearing.

Forecast shows an increased rainfall in the United Provinces, the submontane Punjab and west of the Central Provinces and a possible extention into Central India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

There has been a considerable change in the weather. Yesterday at noon drizzling rain commenced to fall and with a few breaks has gone on ever since. The sky is cloudy, and there is no wind. Prospects are decidedly favourable.

BENARES, AUGUST 1.

Owing to the lack of rain, ten per cent. of the crops have already failed, and prospects were every gloomy till yesterday morning, when the monsoon broke, and there were fairly good showers of rain throughout the day and part of the night.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Elphinstone	Byculla	Nadé	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	26·57	26·65	26·97	23·15	
Tuesday, 1st August	1·37	1·16	1·21	0·70	
Total	27·80	27·81	28·18	23·85	
Same date last year	39·96	34·80	30·60	32·24	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 1·25	In. cts. 24·37	In. cts. 58·89	In cts. 37·63

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (31st)	93·2	82·0	...	0·00
Jask	92·8	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat (31st)	95·3	87·1	...	0·00
Multan	102·8	8·70	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	106·9	82·9	...	3·23
Lahore	108·4	87·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	104·3	86·5	...	2·40
Ambala	107·5	81·9	...	6·67
Delhi	105·5	80·8	...	5·23
Agra	105·0	82·5	..	1·90
Mainpuri	106·3	80·6	...	3·54
Jhansi	103·0	87·0	...	4·05
Cawnpore	102·7	78·4	0·24	2·26
Allahabad	101·1	78·0	...	4·92
Jacobabad	108·1	80·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·6	79·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	100·4	82·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	106·7	82·1	...	7·43
Kotah	107·0	83·1	...	4·54
Bhuj	94·0	78·5	...	1·16
Dwarka	86·3	79·2	0·01	0·40
Veraval	85·6	81·3	...	3·99
Rajkot	98·1	77·5	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	87·5	81·5	...	3·63
Surat	89·9	76·6	0·31	8·39
Ahmedabad	101·6	79·7	...	6·73
Deesa	102·8	79·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	97·9	78·5	...	9·24
Indore	92·1	75·1	...	7·34
Jubbulpore	91·3	75·3	...	16·60
Sangor	90·8	77·1	...	17·20
Hoshangabad	91·1	78·9	...	11·60
Khandwa	90·7	78·1	0·04	8·69
Akola	83·7	71·6	2·62	13·77
Amraoti	82·8	72·8	1·09	10·70
Nagpur	89·6	75·8	0·33	21·31
Chanda	89·5	74·0	1·32	20·33
Raipur	91·2	75·6	1·76	25·28
Bombay	89·9	76·9	0·76	26·85
Satnagri	83·3	74·9	0·11	44·27
Mormugao	84·0	75·7	0·05	51·58
Karwar	83·8	76·0	0·08	55·34
Malegaon	97·9	72·1	0·26	15·27
Ahmednagar	97·6	68·6	0·33	13·26
Poona	93·5	70·8	0·15	6·95
Sholapur	80·8	70·9	0·53	10·64
Bijapur	79·2	70·2	0·16	7·83
Belgaum	74·8	66·5	0·10	20·83
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	71·7	1·00	13·62
Hyderabad	84·3	71·2	1·83	11·46
Mangalore	82·8	69·8	0·70	61·53
Calicut	84·8	76·1	0·34	62·48
Cochin	85·7	76·2	0·03	52·93
Colombo	87·5	77·5	...	8·52
Masulipatam	86·8	76·2	0·12	11·21
Bellary	93·0	75·3	...	1·10
Cuddapah	95·2	78·1	0·05	5·81
Madras	99·5	83·0	...	1·77
Bangalore	80·8	65·8	0·02	8·13
Coimbatore	87·4	70·8	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	98·1	78·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	93·5	79·0	...	2·56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st August, was 29·770 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each ·11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Lahore and Sirsa and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Multan and in defect at other stations. Temperature ramains in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·24" rains. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana, where temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·31" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect except on the Gujarat and Kathiwar Coasts. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 2·62", Amraoti 1·09", Nagpur 0·33", Raipur 1·76", and Chanda 1·82". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-eastern districts and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern and extreme eastern districts; the minimum is also above normal at Hoshangabad and Sangor.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·76" of rain and Ratnagiri 0·11". Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0·26", Ahmednagar 0·33," Poona 0·15", Sholapur 0·53", Bijapur 0·16", Belgaum 0·10", Aurangabad 0·54", Nizamabad 1·00" and Hyderabad 1·88". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the southern half of the Central Provinces. There has been a slight increase in the rainfall

BY THE WAY.

TAXING REFRESHMENT BAR RECEIPTS.

The new tax imposed by the Ontario Government on the receipts of public bars has now been in operation for a month, and is producing a return which is expected to reach not far short of £40,000 a year. Under the Act, hotels in cities of 10,600 population pay a tax of 5 per cent on bar receipts in excess of £12 daily, while all other hotels pay 5 per cent on an excess of £10 daily. There are upwards of 2,000 hotels under licence in Ontario.

ANNO DOMINI 2,000.

Mr John Hassal's spirited burlesque figure of Father Time crystal-gazing, with a smile on his wrinked face, is well chosen for the front cover of Mr. Walter Emanuel's latest joke—"100 Years Hence," and the scope of the jest is apparent from the subtile: "Some Extracts from the Hourly Mail of AD 2,000." Although this form of fun has been pressed into service more than once before, Mr. Emanuel is an adept in the preparation of "spoof" special articles, reports editorial announcements, and advertisement and his efforts have been aided and abetted by Mr Hassall so whole-heartedly as to merit a severe sentence for both gentlemen, if it were an offence at law to make his Majesty's leiges laugh. The price of the joke is one shilling net, and Mr. Nash, the publisher deserves to net many shillings out of it.

DRAMATISED DICKENS.

To commemorate Mr. Robert Arthur's Dickens Centenary Festival at the Savoy Theatre, Mr. Eade Montefiore has edited, under the title "Dickensiana," a souvenir of the season, which contains a hundred well-known illustrations from the novels mainly by "Phiz," lent by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, portraits of Mr. Arthur and others, Dickens anecdotes collated by Mr. Walter Dexter, and the novelist's own condensations for public reading of the "Carol", and "Boots at the Holly Tree." A statement of the object of the Savoy performances says: Our efforts are founded upon earnestness. If they please the critics we shall be happy; if they please the Dickens Societies, who are supporting us heartily, we shall be happy, if they please the Dickens family—in our reverence of the themes—we shall be happier; and if they please the honest Dickens-loving public we shall be happiest. "Dombey and Son," adapted by Mr. Metcalfe Wood, is now running. Its successors will be "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House," as well as, it is hoped, several other adaptations.

THE DANES IN WALES.

Wales, alone of the countries of the United Kingdom, can claim to have been practically untouched by Danish invasions. The Northmen of the ninth and tenth centuries ravaged the shores of Wales, as they ravaged the shores of England, Scotland, and Ireland. But whereas they conquered and established their power over large tracts of these countries, they seem never to have penetrated far or to have settled permanently in Wales. There are abundant traces of their presence on the coast. Anglesey and Swansea, Grasholm and Flatholm, Milford and Haverford are all Scandinavian names, which have replaced the older Celtic. "But," says Mr. S. E. Lloyd, "all traces of the Northmen disappear as one leaves high-water mark and strikes inland. Even in Pembrokeshire, where the undoubted evidences of Teutonic settlement on a large scale have been connected by some writers with the Viking movement, it is clear, on examination of the place-names in point, that they are much more likely to be of Anglo-Norman than of Scandinavian origin."

"LITTLE ENGLAND BEYOND WALES."

That in Pembrokeshire there is "undoubted evidence of Teutonic settlement on a large scale" is, of course, well known. English place-names are as numerous as Welsh when throughout the most of Wales the majority of the people could speak no English, the people of Pembroke spoke no Welsh. The county was, in fact, the analogue of the English pale across St. George's Channel. Arnulph de Montgomery had invaded it in the days of Rufus. Henry I. and Henry II. each sent large numbers of Flemish "planters" there. Other settlements followed. The immigrants never mingled completely with the natives. During the Civil War when Wales was solid for the King, it was complained that Pembroke was "the most seditious country in all Wales, or rather of England, for the inhabitants are like English corporations, unlike loyal Welsh." And so, even to-day, Pembroke is scarcely Welsh: it is "little England beyond Wales."

FOR THE STAMP-COLLECTOR.

A set of the stamps has been issued by the Newfoundland Post to commemorate the Coronation. The stamps are notable because, with the exception of the 15-cent one, which has a symbolic device, they bear excellent portions of the Royal Family:

1 cent ..... Queen Mary
2 cents ..... King George.
3 cents ..... Prince of Wales.
4 cents ..... Prince Albert.
5 cents ..... Princess Mary.
6 cents ..... Prince Henry.
8 cents ..... Prince George.
9 cents ..... Prince John.
10 cents ..... Queen Alexandra.
12 cents ..... Duke of Connaught.

The designs prove that first-rate work of this kind can be done in England, even though England does not get the best for her own use. The stamps are a fine specimen of the work of the Bank-note Department of Messrs. Whitehead, Morris, and Company, Limited, Fenchurch-street, E. C., and the set is artistically mounted on a card, bearing the English and Newfoundland flags artistically arranged.

"GONE WRONG IN THE WASH."

It is often a good thing to take a peep at the world from some entirely unusual angle. A very excellent way is to glance at the journal of some particular calling by which plan you soon learn how large a place in the scheme of things is occupied by some particular activity to those who take part in it, whereas you, in your superiority, have always thought it a matter of very small account. There is the "Laundry Record" for instance obviously prosperous and well-conducted, now in its twenty-first volume. Among its features one notices a page of expert advice, headed "Answers to Trade Correspondents" from which it needs no Sherlock Holmes to deduce what happens when you complain of something "gone wrong in the wash." The launderer writes to the editor detailing the misfortune, and the expert goes to work with the microscope, or with his brains, or both, and points out what is amiss.

THE USE OF CHEMICALS.

For instance: "Camberwell" writes enclosing a piece of linen from a shirt—"on pulling the cloth it ripped up and showed that this portion is apparently quite rotten." The correspondent adds that no chemicals were used in washing the shirt. The answer shows that in the expert's view there had been chemical injury to the fibres in the course of manufacture, and adds: I am quite convinced that you have not used chemicals, as no British launderer of repute resorts to chemicals for washing purposes. Another launderer asks for, and obtains, a recipe for making (how scientific we all are nowadays!) a brimalised search for chintz. Then there is the tragedy of the pair of white twilled cotton curtains fringed with pink. We put the curtains in the wash without removing the fringe. The pink has bled and caused pink streaks, and a general pinky appearance over the whole of the curtains. As these curtains belong to a rather important customer we shall be glad if you will tell us how to remedy the misfortune.

REMEDYING THE DISASTER.

Elaborate directions are printed for remedying the disaster: All trace of pink should disappear by the above treatment. If the fringe is quite good enough resew it on to the curtains. If not, you will be wise to buy some new fringe. If you do not want to remove the fringe you must let me see the curtains before I can give you any further advice. There follows a learned disquisition on small holes in a bedspread, in answer to a correspondent, who says: We wash with crystal carbonate and boil with alkali and since we have done this we have had no trouble with the alkali pin holes with which we used to be troubled. This amazing person adds: "We use no chemicals whatever in washing." The expert says (in a long answer) "In my opinion these holes have been caused by undissolved particles of alkali." But later on, speaking of a damaged white silk blouse, the voice of the oracle is heard in tragic tones—"I regret to say that stains caused by the use of chloride of lime are irremovable." "Such procedure is dangerous, and will not add to your reputation"!

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

STAGE GHOSTS.

The National Theatre of Buda-Pesth has recently produced with great success a cicle of thirteen Shaksperean plays. Among those was "Hamlet," represented under Shaksperean conditions. That is to say the play was acted without excisions, upon an Elizabethan stage, without the adventitious aid of scenery, and it proved the most successful performance of the whole series. On one point one would have wished further details. The stage manager, the Revue de Hongrie" tells us while dennying himself the use of the ordinary decorations, reserved himself that of lights, and by an artful interchange of light and shadow succeeded in making the part of the ghosts of Hamlets's father more than usually impressive. Now the stage ghost and romantic drama is full of him—is generally unconvincing, and sometimes even the source of acute distress to an intelligent auditorium, and if the Budha-Pesth expedient really improves matters it might be well to acclimatise it. The most ingenious suggestion for the production of apparations on the stage—and so far as one can see it is a practicable one—was one made some years ago by a public lecturer. The principle involved was that of two laths which if crossed at right angles and fixed together may be made to rotate so quickly that they become invisible and yet present a surface that is capable of stopping a ray of light. Suppose that upon a mechanism constructed on this principle and erected upon the stage a cinematogram were thrown, there might me made to appear a human figure which, while having all the qualities of length, breadth and thickness, would yet produce upon the spectator all the effect of an absolutely aerial creature.

THE GHOST OF BANQUO.

Talking of ghosts in Shakspere, there is one which requires for its production no apparatus nor tricks of light, and that is Banquo's. His, indeed, is rather a phantom than a ghost; it is a dead body come to life with its twenty trenched gashes upon it and its hair dabbled with blood, so that a touch or two of paint is all that is needed to transfer the actor of the part of Banquo into the ghost. Although in this respect unlike the apparition in "Hamlet," there is another respect in which the two are alike, and that is that both are objective apparitions. That fact is somewhat obscured by the circumstance that, whereas the ghost in "Hamlet" is visible to all who happen to be in its neighbourhood, the wraith of Macbeth's victim is hidden from all the guests of the royal banquet except Macbeth himself, so that a superficial reader is apt to agree with lady Macbeth and classify it along with the "air drawn dagger" as a product of the murderer's disordered imagination. Thus Lowell declares that in his handing of the episode Shakspere traces "the metaphysics of apparitions" in "painting the shadowy Banquo only on the o'erwrought brain of the murderer." A reference to the dialogue introducing the scene, however proves Lowell wrong. Here it is:—

Ross: Please't your highness
To grace us with your royal company,
Macbeth: The table's full,
Lennox: Here is a place reserved, sir.
Macbeth: Where?
Lennox: Here my good lord. What is't that moves your highness?
Macbeth: Which of you have done this?
Lords: What my good lord?
Macbeth: Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me.

The extreme cunning of this passage is obvious, and Brandes falls into not unjustifiable superlatives over it. "The grandeur, depth, and extraordinary dramatic and theatrical effect of this passage," he says "are almost unequalled in the history of the drama." What it concerns us to note regarding it is that it represents Macbeth, on being invited to sit down, sweeping the table with a glance and finding that each seat had already an occupant. On his attention being called to a seat to which to the guests seemed vacant, he susveys the occupant more closely and identifies him as Banquo, whereupon his "fit" supervenes. Hence it is Macbeth's fit that is created by an objective Banquo, and not his fit which creates and externalises a subjective one. We are here, accordingly, not in the region of the "metaphysics of apparitions" but in that of folk-lore and legend.

"RAKING THINGS UP."

Sixty-one years ago Balzac wrote a novel, of which, in his princely way, he made a present to the Duchesse de Dino who had inspired it. It has now fallen into the hands of a literary man who is to give it to the public, and the fact has put an American writer in a charming essay, upon discussing the expediency of "raking things up." He is all for raking up biographical facts, and in this he is profoundly in the right. Good folks some little while ago were shocked to learn that Tennyson had a weakness for racy stories, but people recover from such shocks and the truth is always worth knowing even if the tendency of it be to prove that all English literature was not written by angels of light nor even by perfectly conventionalised men. One would have thought that by parity of reasonings the essayist would have been in favour of collecting the inferior work of great authors; for a work, even although inferior, is a biographical document, and even Flaubert could not keep himself out of his books. Instead, however, he opposes the practice, and that on the ground that it detracts in public opinion from the merit of the author's better work. This is, however, surely a misunderstanding. If, for example, a poet has written a four-line lyric which lives in the hearts of men, their appreciation of it is utterly unaffected by the fact that he may also have written many acres of the blankest of blank verse where iambus follows wooden iambus with the mechanical regularity of the clicks of the metronome. In the same way, Balzac's novel will not, in all probability, be another "Pere Goriot" or a Peau de Chagrin," but it will detract neither from the excellence nor the popularity of those works. It is known that that novelist wrote forty unsuccessful volumes before he found himself, and if the forthcoming volume proves that he wrote forty-one, what difference will it make to Balzac's fame? Moreover, in such matters there are other than the general reader to be considered, and to the critical reader an abortive essay may be significant a document as a master-piece in marking a stage in the development of him who wrote it.

CARLYLES "BLUMINE".

Mr. Cuthbert Hadden's rediscussion of the old question of the identity of Blumine in "Sartor Resartus" makes pleasant reading, not only because the writer has made original researches into the matter, but because he sends a reader back with fresh interest to an immortal chapter of Carlyle's. The case seems to stand thus. The incident in the life of Teufelsdrockh is beyond dispute an account of what happened in the case of Carlyle with Margaret Gordon at Kirkcaldy; yet Blumine is not Margaret Gordon, because the one was a blond and the other a brunette. The two questions which arise are—Who sat for Blumine's portrait! and Why was it not Margaret Gordon who sat? Mr. Hadden's contention is that there mingle in the portrait features of Kitty Kirkpatrick with others of Jane Welsh. But while it is probable that Kitty set her cap a little at Carlyle there is a complete absence of proof that Carlyle was ever for a moment in love with her. There is nothing in the description that may not have been drawn from Jane Welsh, The truth is that while her husband was writing his book Mrs, Carlyle was, to all intents and purposes, looking over Carlyle's shoulder, and out of compliment to her she showed her her face reflected in the page that tells the passionate incident in Teufelsdrockh's career.

The death is announced from Marseilles of M. Xavier de Ricard, the famous French journalist and the founder of the "Le pernasse Contemporain." M. de Ricard, the son of General de Ricard, was born in 1843, and was in 1860 one of the group of writers which included Verlaine and Francois Coppee Mendes and Leconte de Lisle.

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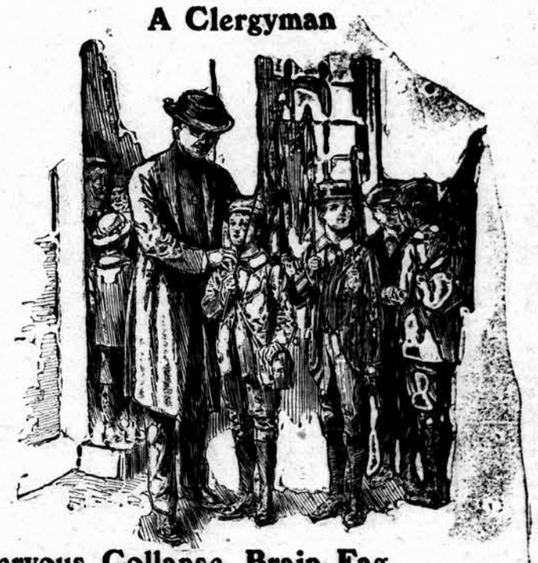

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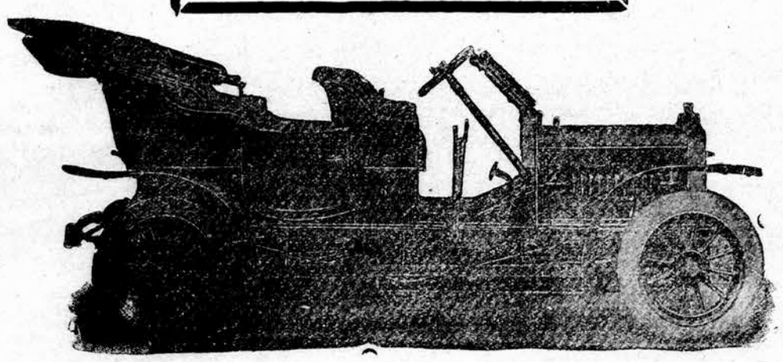

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